

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION—UNIQUE VIEW FROM A RUINED TEMPLE IN POMPEII.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Clive L. Du Val.

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CII. No. 2641

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New Life in the Postal Department.

AT THE time of the appointment of Mr. Cortelyou to his present Cabinet office we expressed the belief that he would give to the postal service a progressive and business-like administration such as it had not had before in many years. That belief is being pretty fully justified in the course of action pursued by the department under Mr. Cortelyou's direction. Every branch of the service has been imbued with renewed vigor and spirit, and no effort is being spared to meet the wishes and demands of the public for new and additional postal facilities and conveniences.

And in no direction has this movement toward a larger and better mail service been more marked and significant than in the South and the far West. These sections of the country, and especially the Southwest and the Pacific coast, have grown so rapidly in recent years in population, wealth, and business interests that they have far outrun the facilities afforded by the Post-office Department, and have suffered much in consequence. Eastern mail at many large business centres, such as Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and also at many cities in Texas and the middle West, has been from twelve to twenty-four hours behind what it should have been, and what it might have been had proper attention been given to the subject by the Washington authorities.

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No other great nation in the world has so small a debt as that of the United States. The debt of no other great country bears such a low rate of interest. In the world's money markets the credit of no other country is as high as ours. Many of the Republican treasury chiefs—Chase, McCulloch, Sherman, Windom, and Shaw—are among the greatest finance ministers whom the world has seen. In addition to the exploits already mentioned, the Republicans, by their resumption act, raised all the country's currency to the specie level in 1879, and by their act of March 14th, 1900, they made specie mean gold.

The achievements of the Republican party in governmental financiering will make fine campaign material for its stump orators in the congressional canvass of 1906.

Do Strikes Pay?

IT IS COMMON to speak of the great conflicts between capital and labor as "wars," yet few realize how far the analogy thus implied holds true, not only in the fact of a great struggle between opposing and hostile forces, but also in the resultant losses, both of life and treasure. Here the figures of a great labor "war," such as that in the anthracite coal region a few years ago, are comparable in volume to the staggering burdens heaped upon nations by the conflict of armies and fleets. It is stated by the New York Times that the loss in the anthracite strike of 1902 was not less than \$100,000,000. Of this amount the miners lost in wages approximately \$29,000,000, and the balance represented the losses of the coal-carrying railroads and the numerous other losses incidental to the suspension of business in the anthracite field. Comparison of these figures with those covering the losses in other strikes in recent years indicates that the anthracite strike was responsible for greater loss than any other strike of the past ten years in either this country or Europe. The losses to the coal-carrying roads during the period of the strike amounted to well over \$20,000,000 in gross earnings. Are we to have another such costly experience?

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For Honest Elections.

IT WILL do the Republican party no good to have it shown that it has been the recipient of campaign subscriptions from large corporations, even though, as in the case of the insurance companies, these subscriptions were made to defend the principle of honest money, for which the Republican party stood when its opponents were advocating a debased currency, with ruin to credit, public and private. But the Republican party can take the edge off the exposure if it will adopt President Roosevelt's suggestion, and promptly pass a bill compelling the publication of all contributions for national campaign purposes, whether by corporations or individuals. Follow this up with the passage of a corrupt-practices law, and the Republican party will prove that it is as honest as it claims to be.

But this law must be effective, not one full of holes, such as ex-Mayor Low found in the substitute corrupt-practices bill prepared by the assembly judiciary committee. This bill provides that if the expenditures of a political committee in New York State do not exceed \$200 it shall merely be necessary to certify that fact under oath. It also provides that payments of less than ten dollars to one person need not be accounted for. Mr. Low points out that a political party could escape accounting for its expenditures by organizing any number of committees, each of which could receive \$200 from any source, and expend it without making an accounting, thus nullifying the whole act. He also shows that payments of \$10 or less are commonly made to election-district workers, for which an accounting certainly should be made. It is possible that the amendments to the bill were inadvertently drawn, but Mayor Low deserves credit for promptly calling attention to the inadvertence. It is

better that no bill at all shall be passed than one wholly ineffective and inoperative.

So many of our best citizens are interested in the effort being made, by the Association To Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, to secure legislation at Albany this year, that Mr. Albert E. Hoyt, editor of the Albany Argus, has compiled a little hand-book of valuable information on the subject, outlining the proposed acts and reporting the hearing on the bill before the assembly judiciary committee. This booklet will be of great value to all who are interested in the subject of honest elections, and should be generally circulated.

The Plain Truth.

THE HIGH esteem in which Speaker Cannon is held was recently evinced in Washington by an extraordinary gathering which attended his dinner in honor of the famous Gridiron Club. It has been the custom of this club, which is composed of the best-known Washington correspondents, to give a dinner to official Washington each year, and the speaker reciprocated by acting as host. In addition to the members of the club, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, most of the Cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps, Senators, Representatives, and many other prominent persons were present, and the speeches, if they had been made public, would have been of sensational interest. In the course of the evening Mr. Cannon was mentioned by several distinguished guests as the presidential candidate of the Republican party in 1908.

AN INTERESTING controversy between Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Governor Cummins, of Iowa, promises to put more life into the discussion of the subject of railroad rates. The interest involved is due more to the exalted political position of the contenders than to the result of their war of words. The Governor, who is one of the leading advocates of the rate bill recommended by the President, is indignant over his treatment at the hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last summer. He avers that not one question was put to him from a friendly standpoint, and denounces the apparent "lovable" relations existing between the chairman of the committee and the counsel for the railways. Senator Elkins, the chairman, is quick to refute the charge, and in his reply quotes a good part of the testimony taken. Mr. Elkins lays special emphasis on the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Cummins's testimony, in which he expresses his thanks "for the patient and courteous way" in which the committee listened to his statement. Elkins evidently holds his base.

IN SIGNING the first of the insurance-reform laws

Governor Higgins has made a suggestive memorandum. The bill was intended to enable policy-holders to elect boards of directors, and to take control of certain large companies from the present boards, some of whose members had been discredited. In his memorandum Governor Higgins, with his customary conservatism, advised the policy-holders "to act with calmness and intelligence, lest their last condition be worse than their first; lest, under the new régime, an anxious and hungry horde of adventurers of self-guaranteed integrity obtain, by loud assurances of goodwill, the misplaced confidence of those who blindly seek refuge from existing ills." It is sincerely hoped that policy-holders will pay due regard to this timely admonition, so that the control of the companies, to continue the Governor's expression, "shall pass to wise and conservative financiers, and not to energetic and plausible promoters." There would have been no insurance inquiry but for the initiative of Governor Higgins. The work of the Armstrong investigating committee was so well and thoroughly done, and the legislation which it has suggested is so far-reaching, that the temperate advice of Governor Higgins to policy-holders has special significance, and must exert great influence in shaping the course of policy-holders. After such a warning they will not permit themselves, at least, to be Lawsonized.

IT IS NOT too much to say that the law department

of the city of New York is one of the most important in the United States. Few persons realize the vast amount of work devolving upon it; the intricate questions affecting public and private interests that must be passed upon, sometimes at very short notice; the innumerable contracts, great and small, that must be carefully examined and formally approved; the questions of jurisdiction affecting all the multiplied bureaus and departments of the imperial city of the commonwealth; and the multiplicity of services of every kind regarding which the public has absolutely no information. In view of the tremendous work that devolves upon this department, it is very small business for any one to criticize the corporation counsel's office for asking the board of estimate and apportionment for additional assistance. The city cannot afford to pursue a picayune policy in its law department. The salaries it has been paying have been far less than they should have been. Corporation Counsel Delany and his leading associates are compelled to meet in court the most distinguished members of the Bar, retained by great corporations who hold public franchises, and who constantly seek to get the better of the city. Considering the work that the corporation counsel's office does, its character and its extent, and the ability of those who conduct its affairs, it is surprising that it has done its work so economically.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT IS A MOST unusual thing for two wealthy women who have contributed large sums of money to the Roman Catholic Church, and have been held in high honor by its adherents, to renounce that organization simultaneously, while one of them issues a book containing alleged secrets of her former *mater religiosa*. The fact that the Marquise des Monstiers-Meriville had left the Church of Rome has already been noticed in these columns. She was accompanied in her withdrawal by her sister, the Baroness von Zedtwitz. These ladies were formerly the Misses Caldwell, belles of New Orleans, who both gave liberally to church institutions and were greatly esteemed by the followers of the Pope. The baroness did not, for some time, disclose her reasons for repudiating her olden creed, but lately she has prepared a volume, which the Fleming H. Revell Company, of New York, is to publish, and which contains startling statements. The work is entitled, "The Double Doctrine of the Church of Rome," and it makes an attack upon what the author regards as a contradiction between the exoteric and the esoteric teachings of the church, one set, she avers, being for the uninitiated and the other for the initiated. The baroness asserts that, as a result of the two-fold doctrine, a double standard of conduct is fostered. Rome, she declares, encourages saintliness among her humbler priests and her laymen, but winks at corruption in ecclesiastical administration and politics.



BARONESS VON ZEDTWITZ,
Who has renounced the Roman Catholic church and written a book attacking it.

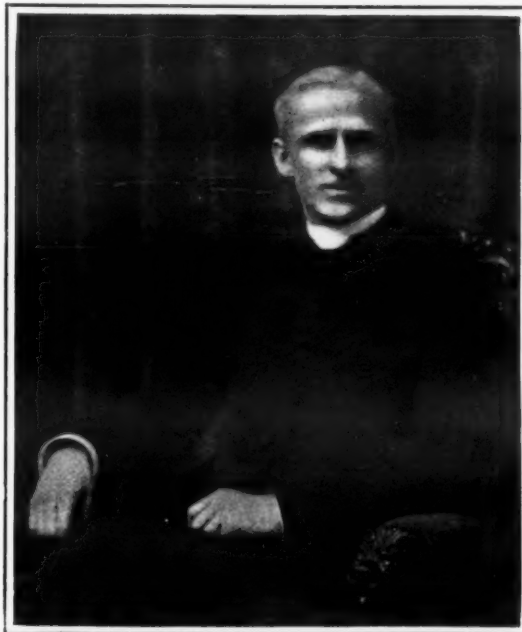
there until daylight he would have been secure, but he saw village lights far away, and so he started for the main land, swimming across an inlet, and then wading half a dozen creeks and trudging desperately



PAUL NOCQUET,
The sculptor whose ballooning enthusiasm led to his death, seen in his studio.—Copyrighted, 1906, by Brown Brothers.

through the sand and marshes of an island until he collapsed and died from exhaustion and exposure. Thus pitifully ended a life of brilliant promise. M. Nocquet was a Belgian by birth, but he had decided to become an American citizen. He was known widely as an able portrait painter and sculptor, and as an enthusiast on ballooning. One of his works that attracted much attention was a statuette of President Roosevelt with two bears in his clutches.

ONE OF THE leading writers and scholars of the Roman Catholic Church is the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., who has lately been called upon to co-operate with several other learned men to prepare an important work of reference for the use of those of his faith. Father Wynne, who is a New Yorker by birth, is widely known as the editor of the church paper, the *Messenger*, and he is also noted as a publicist. He has been particularly active in seeking to obtain for Roman Catholics accurate published statements of their doctrine, history, and activities. He is also interested in the cause of the beatification of the early North American missionaries—Jogues and others—and he superintends the pilgrimages to the shrine at Auriesville, N. Y., the site of Father Jogues's martyrdom. He has been at different times a professor in colleges of his denomination, and he was for some years director of the Apostleship of Prayer in the United States. The work, to the production of which he is now devoting his ability and learning, is "The Catholic Encyclopædia," which is to be published by the Robert Appleton Company, New



REV. JOHN J. WYNNE,
Who is editing the new Roman Catholic encyclopædia.—Anderson.

York. Among those who are back of this literary project are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Farley, of New York, Ryan, of Philadelphia, Messmer, of Milwaukee, Moeller, of Cincinnati, Riordan, of San Francisco, and other prelates, and Messrs. Robert Appleton, Bartlett Arkell, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, and other prominent men in various parts of the country.

THE STRESS of politics in Germany has been unusually severe during the present session of the



PRINCE CHANCELLOR VON BÜLOW,
Who collapsed during a wordy attack by the German Socialist leader Bebel in the Reichstag.

Reichstag, and the opposition to the government has been more pronouncedly bitter than ever before. The disasters to the Germans in South Africa, and the almost complete diplomatic fiasco over Morocco, have been rich meat to the Socialists and various cliques at war with Chancellor von Bülow. The prince's bitter and persistent enemy, Herr Bebel, the leader of the Socialists, and the one man in Germany not afraid of the Emperor, has goaded the imperial representative to the limits of endurance. While Bebel was recently attacking von Bülow and every one else connected with the Moroccan affair in the Reichstag, the imperial chancellor fainted and caused an adjournment of parliament. The collapse of von Bülow was regarded as bearing out reports that his health was such as to make his retirement necessary. It was predicted that he would relinquish his office in the near future, and that the political situation would become much complicated. Gradually the Kaiser is losing his grip on internal affairs, and he has made so many bad international breaks that the opposition is increasing so rapidly as to cause secret alarm. The Socialists expect to be in a position to control internal affairs within a few years, and this outlook militates against the procurement of an especially strong man for chancellor.

THE FALL from power of that deluding founder of a strange sect, John Alexander Dowie, has at last been recorded. The details of the scandal in Zion City cause all to wonder how this man held the reins of power so long. The remarkable feature of Dowie's career is not the man or his ability to befool the people, but the credulity of the human race. Dowie, by first claiming to be a reincarnated Elijah and John the Baptist, and plausibly but fallaciously basing his creed on certain Bible quotations, succeeded in a decade in drawing 20,000 persons to his side. His Scotch business ability built a unique city of industry in Illinois, but his greed and his ignoble character wrecked his rosy dream. Even his wife and son have turned against the "prophet," and his friends declare he is insane. But to many he seems but a sordid schemer, whose dupes have simply awakened. The awakening, if long delayed, was effectual when it came, nearly the entire community in Zion's City having arrayed itself in support of Mr. Voliva, who exposed Dowie's mismanagement and usurped his authority.

AT THE next session of Congress Senator Tillman ought not to feel so lonesome when he wields his pitchfork, for he will have an appreciative fellow-member in Jeff Davis, of Arkansas. In the recent primaries in that State the Governor decisively defeated Senator Berry, who was up for re-election, thus proving the claim that Arkansas still is unregenerated politically. James P. Berry is a man of rare ability, and has served his State extremely well, but it is evident that the fire-eating executive either has captured the hearts of his electors or scared them into compliance. For several years Jeff Davis has periodically broken into public print through his strenuous arguments with fists, guns, or bludgeons. He may have been maligned, but even his friends admit the politician is a bit too impetuous for his own good. The rebuke administered to Davis by President Roosevelt, in the Governor's own capital, for the Arkansan's defense of lynching, has not been forgotten. That Davis is the people's choice is manifest because of the excellent primary laws in vogue in Arkansas and elsewhere in the South, which really make the election of all officers, including United States Senators, the will of the electorate by their ballots. There are warm times coming for the Senate, and the situation only requires the presence of Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, to make that end of the Capitol a political vaudeville. A notable feature in the election of the new Senator is that this will be the second Jeff Davis to wear the toga, for the President of the Confederacy was in the upper house twice.



GOVERNOR JEFF DAVIS,
Who defeated Mr. Berry in the primaries and who will be the next Senator from Arkansas.

THE LATEST benefaction to the University of California is the gift of \$100,000 from Mrs. J. A. Boalt, widow of the late Judge Boalt. The money is to be used in the erection of a building to be known as the Boalt Law Building.

FOLLOWING THE termination of the governorship of Alaska by John G. Brady, the President had some difficulty in filling this important berth.



LIEUT. WILFRED B. HOGGATT,
A former naval officer, and the new Governor of Alaska.
Courtesy of Cincinnati Enquirer.

He thought he had found an ideal man in Captain Dana H. Jarvis, who formerly was in the revenue marine service and well acquainted with Alaska and the conditions there. Captain Jarvis absolutely declined the place, as he had important business interests that could not be dropped. The President then offered the appointment to Lieutenant Wilfred B. Hoggatt, and it has been accepted and confirmed. Lieutenant Hoggatt, a former naval officer, has been a resident of Juneau for several years, and is well qualified to look after the vast interests of the rich Territory. He served eighteen years in the navy, and was a member of the war board during the Spanish war. He resigned soon after to go into mining in Alaska. He is known all up and down the coast, and the President thinks he will make an ideal Governor. The place is a hard one to fill, and is beset with temptations and dangers that can make or break a man's reputation.

THE AERIAL excursion fad which is coming into vogue among people craving unduly for excitement has had in a prominent instance lately a tragic result. The balloon ascension from New York, which ended in the death of the sculptor Paul Nocquet, was simply a manifestation of that rage for risk so often referred to in this paper. M. Nocquet set out on his trip in the air against the advice of friends, in a defective apparatus and at the late hour of 5 P. M.—a most foolhardy undertaking. Having attained an altitude of 2,000 feet, he was carried out over Long Island and the ocean in the night, but was blown back toward the shore, and descended safely on a narrow strip of beach some distance from the main land. Had he remained

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Measured in days of labor loss, the anthracite coal strike of 1902 would probably head the list of all strikes. About 140,000 men were idle for approximately 140 working days, or a total loss of 19,600,000 days of labor. With the exception of the great coal strike in England in 1893, the losses caused by the European strikes are, for the most part, much smaller than the losses in the great strikes in the United States. The losses entailed on workmen and employers by the building strike in New York City three years ago are placed at over \$66,000,000, more than half of which represents the loss in wages. In this country the average number of days lost as a result of strikes in each year from 1881 to 1900 was 7,100,000. The average annual loss in wages during these years was \$12,500,000. If to all these figures could be added the total number of persons killed, maimed, and deserted in the course of these conflicts, we would have a total that might well prompt the question, Does it pay?

For Honest Elections.

IT WILL do the Republican party no good to have it shown that it has been the recipient of campaign subscriptions from large corporations, even though, as in the case of the insurance companies, these subscriptions were made to defend the principle of honest money, for which the Republican party stood when its opponents were advocating a debased currency, with ruin to credit, public and private. But the Republican party can take the edge off the exposure if it will adopt President Roosevelt's suggestion, and promptly pass a bill compelling the publication of all contributions for national campaign purposes, whether by corporations or individuals. Follow this up with the passage of a corrupt-practices law, and the Republican party will prove that it is as honest as it claims to be.

But this law must be effective, not one full of holes, such as ex-Mayor Low found in the substitute corrupt-practices bill prepared by the assembly judiciary committee. This bill provides that if the expenditures of a political committee in New York State do not exceed \$200 it shall merely be necessary to certify that fact under oath. It also provides that payments of less than ten dollars to one person need not be accounted for. Mr. Low points out that a political party could escape accounting for its expenditures by organizing any number of committees, each of which could receive \$200 from any source, and expend it without making an accounting, thus nullifying the whole act. He also shows that payments of \$10 or less are commonly made to election-district workers, for which an accounting certainly should be made. It is possible that the amendments to the bill were inadvertently drawn, but Mayor Low deserves credit for promptly calling attention to the inadvertence. It is

better that no bill at all shall be passed than one wholly ineffective and inoperative.

So many of our best citizens are interested in the effort being made, by the Association To Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, to secure legislation at Albany this year, that Mr. Albert E. Hoyt, editor of the *Albany Argus*, has compiled a little hand-book of valuable information on the subject, outlining the proposed acts and reporting the hearing on the bill before the assembly judiciary committee. This booklet will be of great value to all who are interested in the subject of honest elections, and should be generally circulated.

The Plain Truth.

THE HIGH esteem in which Speaker Cannon is held was recently evinced in Washington by an extraordinary gathering which attended his dinner in honor of the famous Gridiron Club. It has been the custom of this club, which is composed of the best-known Washington correspondents, to give a dinner to official Washington each year, and the speaker reciprocated by acting as host. In addition to the members of the club, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, most of the Cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps, Senators, Representatives, and many other prominent persons were present, and the speeches, if they had been made public, would have been of sensational interest. In the course of the evening Mr. Cannon was mentioned by several distinguished guests as the presidential candidate of the Republican party in 1908.

AN INTERESTING controversy between Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, and Governor Cummins, of Iowa, promises to put more life into the discussion of the subject of railroad rates. The interest involved is due more to the exalted political position of the contenders than to the result of their war of words. The Governor, who is one of the leading advocates of the rate bill recommended by the President, is indignant over his treatment at the hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last summer. He avers that not one question was put to him from a friendly standpoint, and denounces the apparent "lovable" relations existing between the chairman of the committee and the counsel for the railways. Senator Elkins, the chairman, is quick to refute the charge, and in his reply quotes a good part of the testimony taken. Mr. Elkins lays special emphasis on the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Cummins's testimony, in which he expresses his thanks "for the patient and courteous way" in which the committee listened to his statement. Elkins evidently holds his base.

IN SIGNING the first of the insurance-reform laws Governor Higgins has made a suggestive memorandum. The bill was intended to enable policy-holders to elect boards of directors, and to take control of certain large companies from the present boards, some of whose members had been discredited. In his memorandum Governor Higgins, with his customary conservatism, advised the policy-holders "to act with calmness and intelligence, lest their last condition be worse than their first; lest, under the new régime, an anxious and hungry horde of adventurers of self-guaranteed integrity obtain, by loud assurances of goodwill, the misplaced confidence of those who blindly seek refuge from existing ills." It is sincerely hoped that policy-holders will pay due regard to this timely admonition, so that the control of the companies, to continue the Governor's expression, "shall pass to wise and conservative financiers, and not to energetic and plausible promoters." There would have been no insurance inquiry but for the initiative of Governor Higgins. The work of the Armstrong investigating committee was so well and thoroughly done, and the legislation which it has suggested is so far-reaching, that the temperate advice of Governor Higgins to policy-holders has special significance, and must exert great influence in shaping the course of policy-holders. After such a warning they will not permit themselves, at least, to be Lawsonized.

IT IS NOT too much to say that the law department of the city of New York is one of the most important in the United States. Few persons realize the vast amount of work devolving upon it; the intricate questions affecting public and private interests that must be passed upon, sometimes at very short notice; the innumerable contracts, great and small, that must be carefully examined and formally approved; the questions of jurisdiction affecting all the multiplied bureaus and departments of the imperial city of the commonwealth; and the multiplicity of services of every kind regarding which the public has absolutely no information. In view of the tremendous work that devolves upon this department, it is very small business for any one to criticize the corporation counsel's office for asking the board of estimate and apportionment for additional assistance. The city cannot afford to pursue a picayune policy in its law department. The salaries it has been paying have been far less than they should have been. Corporation Counsel Delany and his leading associates are compelled to meet in court the most distinguished members of the Bar, retained by great corporations who hold public franchises, and who constantly seek to get the better of the city. Considering the work that the corporation counsel's office does, its character and its extent, and the ability of those who conduct its affairs, it is surprising that it has done its work so economically.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT IS A MOST unusual thing for two wealthy women who have contributed large sums of money to the Roman Catholic Church, and have been held in high honor by its adherents, to renounce that organization simultaneously, while one of them issues a book containing alleged secrets of her former *mater religiosa*. The fact that the Marquise des Monstiers-Meriville had left the Church of Rome has already been noticed in these columns. She was accompanied in her withdrawal by her sister, the Baroness von Zedtwitz.



BARONESS VON ZEDTWITZ,
Who has renounced the Roman Catholic church and written a book attacking it.

These ladies were formerly the Misses Caldwell, belles of New Orleans, who both gave liberally to church institutions and were greatly esteemed by the followers of the Pope. The baroness did not, for some time, disclose her reasons for repudiating her olden creed, but lately she has prepared a volume, which the Fleming H. Revell Company, of New York, is to publish, and which contains startling statements. The work is entitled, "The Double Doctrine of the Church of Rome," and it makes an attack upon what the author regards as a contradiction between the exoteric and the esoteric teachings of the church, one set, she avers, being for the uninitiated and the other for the initiated. The baroness asserts that, as a result of the two-fold doctrine, a double standard of conduct is fostered. Rome, she declares, encourages saintliness among her humbler priests and her laymen, but winks at corruption in ecclesiastical administration and politics.

THE TERRIBLE disaster that befell the French mining town of Lens, and snuffed out the lives of nearly 1,200 coal miners caught like rats by an explosion of fire-damp, produced some remarkable instances of heroism. The company made little effort to rescue the men at first. Had it done so many hundreds might have been saved. Finally some German miners decided to ascertain if any workmen had survived. They did save some by risking their own lives. Another hero was the miner Nemy, who led a party of thirteen out of the subterranean chambers after twenty days of wandering and tortures from hunger and thirst. Nemy and the German rescuers were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Nemy, however, accepted his cross sullenly. "What good is this bauble to me?" he asked. "It cannot bring back my comrades, nor pay for my wife's useless mourning." Doubtless he will in course of time esteem more highly than he does at present the "bauble" which represents the appreciation in which men hold his heroic conduct.

FOLLOWING THE termination of the governorship of Alaska by John G. Brady, the President had some difficulty in filling this important berth. He thought he had found an ideal man in Captain Dana H. Jarvis, who formerly was in the revenue marine service and well acquainted with Alaska and the conditions there. Captain Jarvis absolutely declined the place, as he had important business interests that could not be dropped. The President then offered the appointment to Lieutenant Wilfred B. Hoggatt, and it has been accepted and confirmed. Lieutenant Hoggatt, a former naval officer, has been a resident of Juneau for several years, and is well qualified to look after the vast interests of the rich Territory. He served eighteen years in the navy, and was a member of the war board during the Spanish war. He resigned soon after to go into mining in Alaska. He is known all up and down the coast, and the President thinks he will make an ideal Governor. The place is a hard one to fill, and is beset with temptations and dangers that can make or break a man's reputation.



LIEUT. WILFRED B. HOGGATT,
A former naval officer, and the new Governor of Alaska.
Courtesy of Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE AERIAL excursion fad which is coming into vogue among people craving unduly for excitement has had in a prominent instance lately a tragic result. The balloon ascension from New York, which ended in the death of the sculptor Paul Nocquet, was simply a manifestation of that rage for risk so often referred to in this paper. M. Nocquet set out on his trip in the air against the advice of friends, in a defective apparatus and at the late hour of 5 P. M.—a most foolhardy undertaking. Having attained an altitude of 2,000 feet, he was carried out over Long Island and the ocean in the night, but was blown back toward the shore, and descended safely on a narrow strip of beach some distance from the main land. Had he remained

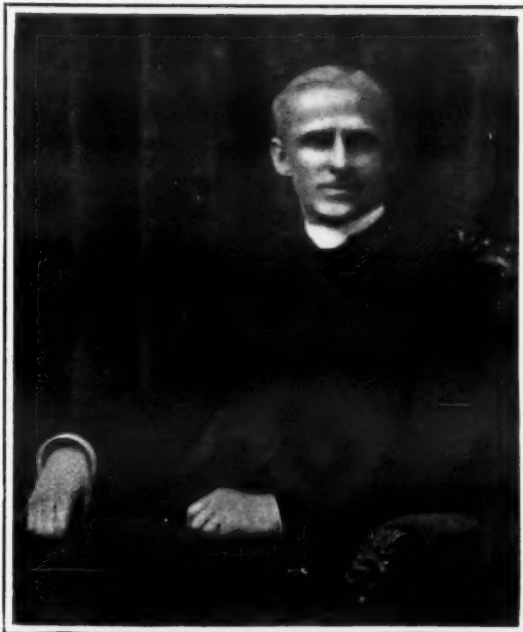
there until daylight he would have been secure, but he saw village lights far away, and so he started for the main land, swimming across an inlet, and then wading half a dozen creeks and trudging desperately



PAUL NOCQUET,
The sculptor whose ballooning enthusiasm led to his death, seen in his studio.—Copyrighted, 1906, by Brown Brothers.

through the sand and marshes of an island until he collapsed and died from exhaustion and exposure. Thus pitifully ended a life of brilliant promise. M. Nocquet was a Belgian by birth, but he had decided to become an American citizen. He was known widely as an able portrait painter and sculptor, and as an enthusiast on ballooning. One of his works that attracted much attention was a statuette of President Roosevelt with two bears in his clutches.

ONE OF THE leading writers and scholars of the Roman Catholic Church is the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., who has lately been called upon to cooperate with several other learned men to prepare an important work of reference for the use of those of his faith. Father Wynne, who is a New Yorker by birth, is widely known as the editor of the church paper, the *Messenger*, and he is also noted as a publicist. He has been particularly active in seeking to obtain for Roman Catholics accurate published statements of their doctrine, history, and activities. He is also interested in the cause of the beatification of the early North American missionaries—Jogues and others—and he superintends the pilgrimages to the shrine at Auriesville, N. Y., the site of Father Jogues's martyrdom. He has been at different times a professor in colleges of his denomination, and he was for some years director of the Apostleship of Prayer in the United States. The work, to the production of which he is now devoting his ability and learning, is "The Catholic Encyclopædia," which is to be published by the Robert Appleton Company, New



REV. JOHN J. WYNNE,
Who is editing the new Roman Catholic encyclopædia.—Anderson.

York. Among those who are back of this literary project are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Farley, of New York, Ryan, of Philadelphia, Messmer, of Milwaukee, Moeller, of Cincinnati, Riordan, of San Francisco, and other prelates, and Messrs. Robert Appleton, Bartlett Arkell, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, and other prominent men in various parts of the country.

THE STRESS of politics in Germany has been unusually severe during the present session of the Reichstag, and the opposition to the government has been more pronouncedly bitter than ever before.



PRINCE CHANCELLOR VON BÜLOW,
Who collapsed during a wordy attack by the German Socialist leader Bebel in the Reichstag.

The disasters to the Germans in South Africa, and the almost complete diplomatic fiasco over Morocco, have been rich meat to the Socialists and various cliques at war with Chancellor von Bülow. The prince's bitter and persistent enemy, Herr Bebel, the leader of the Socialists, and the one man in Germany not afraid of the Emperor, has goaded the imperial representative to the limits of endurance. While Bebel was recently attacking von Bülow and every one else connected with the Moroccan affair in the Reichstag, the imperial chancellor fainted and caused an adjournment of parliament. The collapse of von Bülow was regarded as bearing out reports that his health was such as to make his retirement necessary. It was predicted that he would relinquish his office in the near future, and that the political situation would become much complicated. Gradually the Kaiser is losing his grip on internal affairs, and he has made so many bad international breaks that the opposition is increasing so rapidly as to cause secret alarm. The Socialists expect to be in a position to control internal affairs within a few years, and this outlook militates against the procurement of an especially strong man for chancellor.

THE FALL from power of that deluding founder of a strange sect, John Alexander Dowie, has at last been recorded. The details of the scandal in Zion City cause all to wonder how this man held the reins of power so long. The remarkable feature of Dowie's career is not the man or his ability to befool the people, but the credulity of the human race. Dowie, by first claiming to be a reincarnated Elijah and John the Baptist, and plausibly but fallaciously basing his creed on certain Bible quotations, succeeded in a decade in drawing 20,000 persons to his side. His Scotch business ability built a unique city of industry in Illinois, but his greed and his ignoble character wrecked his rosy dream. Even his wife and son have turned against the "prophet," and his friends declare he is insane. But to many he seems but a sordid schemer, whose dupes have simply awakened. The awakening, if long delayed, was effectual when it came, nearly the entire community in Zion's City having arrayed itself in support of Mr. Voliva, who exposed Dowie's mismanagement and usurped his authority.

AT THE next session of Congress Senator Tillman ought not to feel so lonesome when he wields his pitchfork, for he will have an appreciative fellow-member in Jeff Davis, of Arkansas. In the recent primaries in that State the Governor decisively defeated Senator Berry, who was up for re-election, thus proving the claim that Arkansas still is unregenerated politically. James P. Berry is a man of rare ability, and has served his State extremely well, but it is evident that the fire-eating executive either has captured the hearts of his electors or scared them into compliance. For several years Jeff Davis has periodically broken into public print through his strenuous arguments with fists, guns, or bludgeons. He may have been maligned, but even his friends admit the politician is a bit too impetuous for his own good. The rebuke administered to Davis by President Roosevelt, in the Governor's own capital, for the Arkansan's defense of lynching, has not been forgotten. That Davis is the people's choice is manifest because of the excellent primary laws in vogue in Arkansas and elsewhere in the South, which really make the election of all officers, including United States Senators, the will of the electorate by their ballots. There are warm times coming for the Senate, and the situation only requires the presence of Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, to make that end of the Capitol a political vaudeville. A notable feature in the election of the new Senator is that this will be the second Jeff Davis to wear the toga, for the President of the Confederacy was in the upper house twice.



GOVERNOR JEFF DAVIS,
Who defeated Mr. Berry in the primaries and who will be the next Senator from Arkansas.

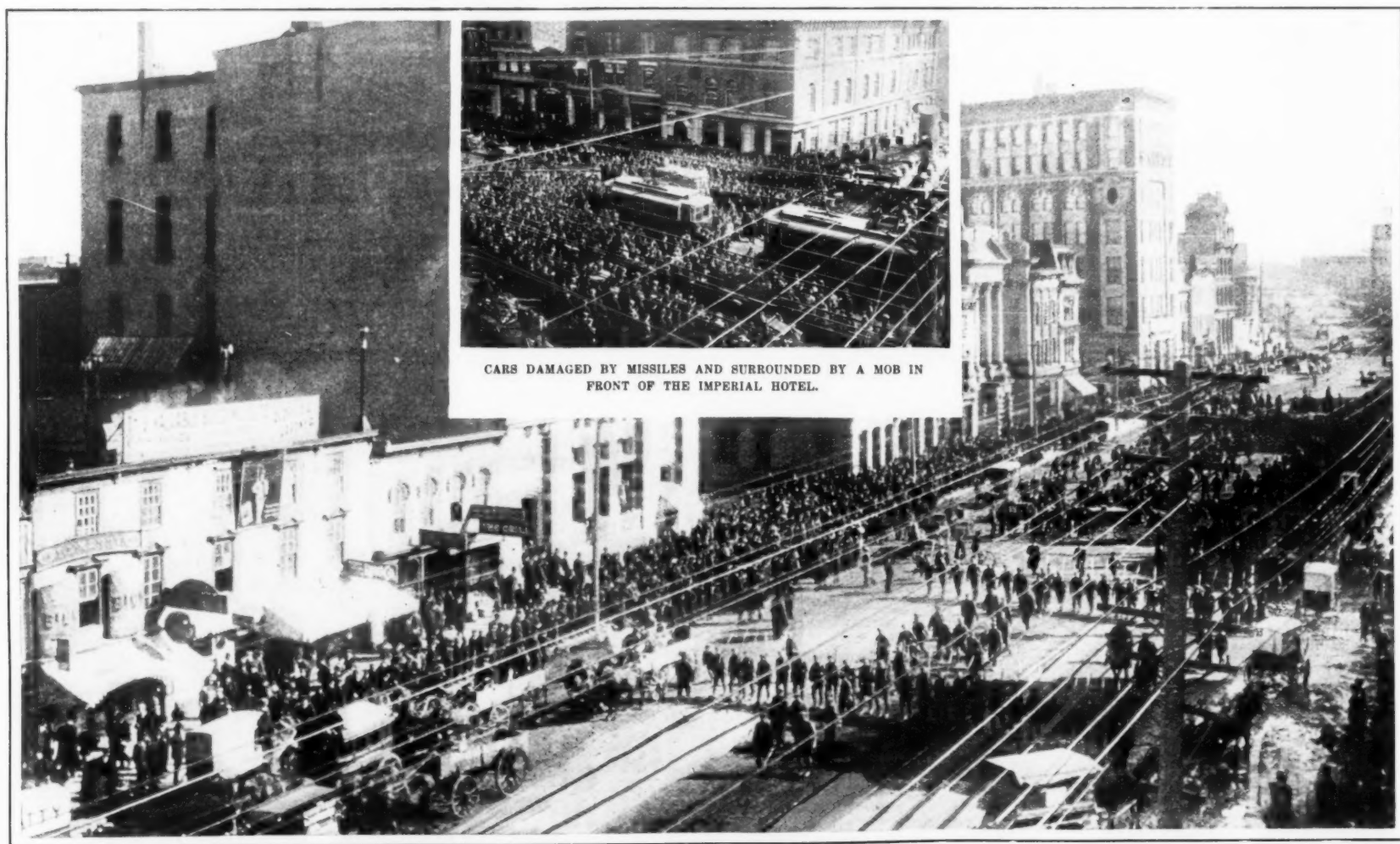
THE LATEST benefaction to the University of California is the gift of \$100,000 from Mrs. J. A. Boalt, widow of the late Judge Boalt. The money is to be used in the erection of a building to be known as the Boalt Law Building.



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION, VIEWED FROM THE CITY OF NAPLES, WHERE SHOWERS OF ASHES HAVE FALLEN—HERCULANEUM AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN IN THE FOREGROUND AND POMPEII AT THE RIGHT IN THE DISTANCE.

FAMOUS VOLCANO OF VESUVIUS ONCE MORE IN VIOLENT ACTIVITY.

ERUPTION, BEGINNING APRIL 1ST, OF THE FIERY MOUNTAIN, WHICH HURLED ROCKS AND ASHES FAR AND WIDE AND POURED OUT VAST FLOODS OF LAVA, DRIVING HALF A MILLION PEOPLE FROM THEIR DEVASTATED HOMES AND CAUSING THE LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF LIVES.—Photographed for *Leslie's Weekly* by Clive L. Du Val.



CARS DAMAGED BY MISSILES AND SURROUNDED BY A MOB IN FRONT OF THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

MILITARY CLEARING THE MAIN STREET OF THE CITY AND SUPPRESSING THE DISORDER.

VIOLENCE AND RIOT IN THE STREETS OF WINNIPEG.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN THE MANITOBA CITY TO SUPPRESS DISORDERS AND ATTACKS ON NON-UNION MEN ATTENDING A STRIKE ON THE TROLLEY-CAR LINES.—Photographs from John J. Conklin.



DEEPLY INTERESTED GALLERY WATCHING THE PLAY AT THE SIXTEENTH GREEN IN THE FINAL ROUND OF THE TOURNAMENT.



MRS. MYRA D. PATTERSON, BALTIMORE CLUB, WINNER OF THE WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP



W. K. WOOD, CHICAGO, WINNER OF CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.



GEORGE T. BROKAW, GARDEN CITY, WINNER OF QUALIFICATION MEDAL.



L. E. WARDWELL, MEGANTICOOK, WINNER OF CONSOLATION TROPHY.



MISS JULIA R. MIX, ENGLEWOOD CLUB, WINNER OF THE WOMEN'S QUALIFICATION GOLD MEDAL.



ANIMATED SCENE—PUTTING OUT ON THE PICTURESQUE NINTH HOLE OF THE FAMOUS LINKS.

FIRST IMPORTANT MEET ON THE LINKS OF THE SEASON OF 1906.

WINNERS AND LIVELY SCENES AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF TOURNAMENT AT PINEHURST, N. C.—Photographs from Herbert L. Jilmon.

PICTURES THAT AWAKENED INTEREST FIFTY YEARS AGO

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IN THESE days of labor unions we are wont to believe them of recent origin, but a glance over *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* printed just fifty years ago reveals the fact that there was a big union of employes then. A page and a half was taken up with an account of a huge banquet and ball, held in Buffalo, at which there were 2,000 persons. The affair was given to raise money for disabled employes of New York railroads. This union was wholly benevolent, and the officers and their families were there in great numbers. It was

called the railroad reunion ball. Strange, indeed, were the names of the railroads, because they long have been swallowed up by other corporations. Who remembers these: Boston and Burlington, Albany and Northern, Ontario, Simcoe and Huron; Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich; Williamsport and Elmira, Mad River and Little Miami roads? A tribute was paid to Erastus Corning, then president of the New York Central.

There was in New York fifty years ago a remarkable organization called the Dramatic Fund Asso-

ciation—remarkable because the hold dramatics had on the best people was responsible for the high-class membership. The eighth annual banquet was illustrated in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, and its scene was in that famous old Metropolitan Hotel on lower Broadway. There were present such important persons as James T. Brady, the great after-dinner orator; Judge Edmonds, Judge Daly, the Shakesperian scholar; Thomas F. Meagher, James Wallack, and all the prominent theatre managers and actors of that time.



HUGE BANQUET AND BALL GIVEN IN BUFFALO FOR THE BENEFIT OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.



ERASTUS CORNING, THE FIRST GREAT PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R.O.D.



DRAMATIC FUND BANQUET, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK—A TYPE OF THE SWELL PUBLIC DINNER OF THE 'FIFTIES.

Sensational Charges Against Public Men and What They Say in Reply

Number 1.—August Belmont and the Rapid-Transit Commissioners

By Gilson Willets, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly

"BUT," says the reader in Nashville, or Dallas, or Detroit, or Boston, or Minneapolis, or San Francisco, "I am not interested in New York's August Belmont nor in your rapid-transit commissioners."

Pardon the contradiction, I reply, but your interest in New York's Belmont and in our rapid-transit commissioners should be a lively interest for four reasons: First, because the men involved are of national fame and are leading types of Americans—good Americans—everywhere in the Union. Second, because the power and influence of men like August Belmont and the transit commissioners radiate and are felt in many different States and Territories. Third, because, in your own city or town, you have your own local Belmont and your own board corresponding to our transit commission. Fourth, because your own local Belmont and others have probably been "exposed" just as the New York Belmont and others have been "exposed"; sensational charges have, very likely, been brought against your local public men, in this period of hysteria, just as sensational charges have been brought against our public men here; and you have listened to the "exposers" and, mayhap, believed every word gospel.

But what about the exposee? Why not hear what the exposee has to say in reply?

So this is why you are interested in the charges against New York's public men. Because, if our public men are not always guilty of the sensational charges brought against them, and if the "facts" given by exposers may not always be the real facts, it may suggest to you that perhaps your own local exposers are not always in the right, and that "exposures" in your town may not always be "exposures," but, rather, perversions of the true state of affairs.

Now, this is the purpose of this series of articles in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. We purpose to give the gist of the sensational charges against public men and then to print what they say in reply. We shall by no means confine ourselves to charges against New Yorkers; as the oldest national weekly, this paper will contain the replies, one after the other, of public men everywhere in this country—replies to any sensational charges brought against them.

The matter resolves itself into this: That while in the navy the torpedo-boats made necessary torpedo-boat destroyers, so in journalism the professional exposers has made necessary the exposers of exposers. And in journalism, as in the navy, the last-named must be faster than the first-named in order that the exposers of exposers may overtake the exposers and avert, as far as possible, the damage that may be inflicted in the attack on the exposee.

The lamentable fact is that it has come to pass that any public enterprise that is a success—and is not an advertiser—is assumed to be headed by men who are corrupt and criminal; and that any man, if he be rich or successful—and not an advertiser—must be a thief; and that, in short, every successful corporation must necessarily be a menace to society—if it be not an advertiser, of course—and that every politician who really accomplishes something must necessarily be a grafter—if he be not an advertiser, of course.

August Belmont is a successful man; he is immensely rich, but he is not an advertiser. All right! Expose him. The New York subway is a success—and it is not an advertiser. Very good! Expose it. The rapid-transit commissioners have been successful in their efforts to give New York rapid transit—but they are not advertisers. Well, then, expose 'em.

But why, *why* should the public suppose that every exposers who makes sensational charges against public men is always in the right? Why assume that the exposers is so far more saintly than the exposee that his every word should be accepted as truth? Why take it for granted that the exposers tells *all* the truth? That he tells nothing but the facts? Can it not be possible, sometimes at least, that the exposers himself is wrong; that he perverts and distorts or suppresses the facts? I believe, after investigation of the first several exposures that are to be answered in this series of articles, yes.

With this explanation, then, of our purpose in printing these exposures of exposures; with this suggestion that the exposers may either withhold facts or distort them, while the exposee is given no chance to retort with his side of the case, let us take up the sensational charges against the public men who are to figure in this first paper of the series, and learn what they have to say in reply.

Charge No. 1. That the New York subway, built with the city's money, was given outright to August Belmont without any return whatsoever to the city, and that Mr. Belmont has spent almost nothing on the subway.

This charge is brought against the rapid-transit commissioners and against August Belmont by Justice Gaynor, of New York, by ex-State Senator Ford, and by other professional exposers. At the outset let me say that both Justice Gaynor and ex-Senator Ford know in their own hearts, and of their own study of public records, that this charge is not true. They know that the charge can be made to look true. But they are well aware that the public records and the actual facts do not coincide with their accusations.

Both Gaynor and Ford know the terms of the rapid-transit act by heart. They know that Belmont took over the subway under each and all the terms of that act exactly as the terms stood, without the change of a single word, without changing the dot of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," except—that the preposterous and prohibitive bond for \$15,000,000, as required, was reduced by the Appellate Court to \$5,000,000.

Now—and this is what Gaynor and Ford know best of all—and it is knowledge they utilize best of all—the public itself is not familiar with the terms of that rapid-transit act, nor with the facts as set forth in the records published by August Belmont.

So this I say to you who read this: Address a letter to August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, asking him to mail you a copy of his book on the subway, and address another letter to Mr. Alexander E. Orr, president of the rapid-transit commission, 320 Broadway, asking him to mail you a digest of the rapid-transit act. These books will be sent to you, and then—you will have in your possession the actual facts in the case; the facts known, but not mentioned, by Gaynor or Ford in their attacks; the facts that show that the charge that the subway was given outright to Belmont, without hope of return and with benefit only to Belmont, is, to speak plainly, an evasion and a subversion of the truth.

In addition to this, read the life of Alexander E. Orr, and of the other members of the transit commission—Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, Morris K. Jesup, John Clafin, and Woodbury Langdon—and then ask yourself if by any stretch of imagination you



AUGUST BELMONT, THE EMINENT FINANCIER, HEAD OF THE GREAT CORPORATION WHICH OPERATES THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

can conceive Mr. Orr or his fellow-commissioners to be the fools and knaves and corruptionists that they are declared to be by their exposers.

But all this, you say, is not profound, nor is it enlightening in the way of definite facts. That it is not profound is granted. For I have not the space here to reprint the rapid-transit act, even as a digest, nor to reprint the book of the public records issued by Mr. Belmont. All this solid, heavy truth is at the disposal of any citizen for perusal. And as for other definite facts, I will come to those presently.

Meantime, I beg to draw your attention to the human side of this matter—the human side of the men involved. For in all such matters the human is an important factor. The trouble with professional exposers is that they regard corporations merely as things—things without souls—disregarding the human beings that comprise such corporations, and hence the human motives and high ambitions, not always selfish ambitions, of the men that are behind the thing.

August Belmont is himself virtually the subway, and hence personifies a corporation. But August Belmont is also a human being—a man with a heart and a soul and a pride in his undertakings. He wants that subway of his—for it is his hobby, the darling of his heart—to be the best short-run railroad in the world. And he is bending every effort, and spending every dollar, to make it so. If there are still apparent sins of omission, they are not sins which Mr. Belmont willingly commits, but sins which neither science nor the best engineering skill, nor yet dollars, have so far been able to turn into virtues of commission. If you say the air in the subway is not good, Mr. Belmont says: "Show me how to make it good. I will pay any scientist and any engineer in the world any price he may ask if he will show me how the air in the subway can be bettered—if, indeed, it needs bettering."

I wrote Mr. Belmont, outlining the sensational charges brought against him—namely, that he got the subway for nothing and was conducting a subway "skindicate"—and in answer he at once telephoned me to come to his office "between three and four." At his office—the office in Nassau Street, where Mr. Belmont is literally the American Rothschild—I saw a typewritten list of the callers scheduled "between three and four." Above my name were those of two bank presidents, an important labor leader, and a bishop. "That settles it," I thought; "I get about four minutes of Mr. Belmont's time, no more."

When my turn came, however, I was ushered into Mr. Belmont's private office—and instead of four minutes, I was given forty minutes. In the very first minute I saw that here was a man in love with his subject, a man whose heart and soul were in the subway. Mr. Belmont does not impress one as being a born leader of men; but rather as being a worker with men. He is slightly undersized; his clothes were those which any well-bred man would wear in a business office. But his eyes were ablaze with subway enthusiasm, his each word and each action was alive and throbbing with the desire to get some one, somehow, to understand his side—Belmont's side—of the subway business; the side on which are the true facts, of public record, which refute and set at naught the trumped-up charges, seemingly true, as to his connection with the road that is underground.

"There is no use quoting me," he said, with a gesture of despair. "The public does not want to hear what I have to say in this matter. If you merely tell the people what I have to say they will not believe me. The defense is the unpopular side—it isn't sensational enough—so, what's the use?" Another gesture of helplessness.

"But I am going to put into your hands a weapon for the defense," he added; "a weapon that will prove far more useful than any words of mine in fighting the folks who think it a fine thing to deceive the people. The weapon is—this." And he handed me a copy of a book containing the public records of the subway transactions—a record of the how and the why and the wherefore of the whole thing.

"I will tell you how I came to take up this subway matter," he said. "I was in mourning. I wished to take up something that was big, something that would keep me busy, something that would absorb my whole mind and require my entire time. Well, the subway has diverted my mind—that's true." And he smiled a peculiar smile as he glanced over a copy of Justice Gaynor's "exposure," which I handed him.

It may be stated, parenthetically, that Mr. Belmont's mourning was for his wife, who was one of the most beautiful women that society has ever looked upon.

From Mr. Belmont, I went to the rapid-transit commission, where I was given the second weapon of defense—a digest of the rapid-transit act—the act that the people of New York, through their Legislature, approved, and under the terms of which Mr. Belmont took the subway contract. The sum and substance of the reply of both Mr. Belmont and the rapid-transit commissioners to the charge that the subway, built with the city's money, was given to Belmont as a present, was: "Not true; and here are the real facts of public record."

And so, not as the result of my talk with August Belmont, nor of my talk with the rapid-transit commission, but rather as the result of study of the public records, let me set forth, in the briefest form, the true facts, and not hearsay, in the matter of the subway.

For fourteen years prior to Mr. Belmont's acceptance of the subway contract, a franchise for a subway had been hawked once a year on the steps of the city hall. A crier would take his place on the steps annually on the appointed day, and reel off the jargon of an official communication to the people, to the effect that a franchise for an underground road was offered thereby at public auction—what am I bid? Thus for fourteen years; and for fourteen years not a bid—so that the matter became the subject of an annual joke in the newspapers.

Meantime, in 1894, the rapid-transit commission had been appointed. Now, rapid transit meant subway. It meant underground. For, verily, all the surface of the New York earth was taken by William C. Whitney, or was being taken irrespective of the commission, and as much of the air above the surface as could be permitted was taken by the elevated.

There followed, then, a period of six years' work on the part of the commissioners in an effort to get some one to take the subway contract. But no one, not a soul with capital, seemed to want that contract. Why? Because in that selfsame six years and before, franchises for surface roads were granted in perpetuity. And because the subway contract was offered not in perpetuity, but for only fifty years. And to that fifty-year clause was added a bid-destroying proviso of an impossible \$15,000,000 bond.

That prohibitive bond, by the way, was inserted in the rapid-transit act by Judge Van Brunt, now dead. Rest his bones, of course, but Judge Van Brunt was

Continued on page 370.



HOW COPPER IS PILING UP FORTUNES



By Oliver Shedd

NO OTHER department of commercial activity is attracting as much attention or creating as much wealth in proportion to the amount invested as the production of copper metal. The copper mines of the United States alone last year produced nearly one billion pounds. The value of this was somewhere between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000. That was 133,000,000 pounds more than the output of American copper mines in 1904—an enormous increase, yet not enough to satisfy the demand. The importation of copper into the United States increased as well, and the price rose steadily.

This meant growing profits for the mines. Twelve leading copper-mining companies paid dividends in 1905 amounting to nearly thirty million dollars. One copper mine alone in the Southwest has paid in dividends to stockholders during the last ten years a sum double the net returns of four of the best trunk railroads of the West, with a combined capitalization of \$353,000,000. It is better to own a copper mine nowadays than a railroad.

The wealth which is being created by the copper mines of the United States and Mexico is making thousands of men and women throughout the United States prosperous. Although the richest men in the country are heavy holders of copper stocks, they have no monopoly on the dividends which the copper mines are paying. In the manufacturing and farming districts of New England, in the cities, towns, and rural districts of the central and southern portions of the United States, and in the mining regions of the West are men and women in all the various walks of life who are receiving the dividends which the copper mines are paying. It is one of the gratifying features of the great mining industry that no man or group of men has yet or will ever be able to secure control of it. From its very nature it cannot be monopolized.

One can't help wondering what is done with all this billion pounds of copper that is yearly consumed in the United States. Partly responsible for the growing use of copper is the enormous extension of the trolley and telephone systems of the country. The telephone is, undoubtedly, the largest single user of copper to-day. In the heavy, tall lines, in the lighter equipment for local service, and in the tiny filament in the cables, which constitute half the mileage of the Bell system, there are more than 5,000,000 miles. Think of it! One of the 10,000-line switch-boards in one of the big telephone centres uses in its intricate apparatus alone 4,000 miles of wire—enough to reach from St. Louis to Liverpool.

The amount of money invested in telephones in the United States is high in the millions. The Bell system alone has more than two and one-half million telephones in use, and has scores of millions invested in copper. In a thousand ways with which electricity is not associated is the brown metal used in abundance. It is employed extensively and in a great variety of forms in machinery and in the construction and equipment of buildings. Besides, brass, which is so extensively used everywhere, is two-thirds copper.

The wealth which the growth of the United States is creating is not felt more directly by any class than those who receive an income from the production of copper. This income will probably be greater in 1906 than in 1905. A significant indication of this is the announcement recently made that a large syndicate of brass-rolling works has made a contract with an important smelting company for its entire output during 1906 at 18.75 cents a pound. This would indicate that those whose first business it is to know, be-

lieve that the price of copper will continue to rise during 1906 as it has during 1905. At the beginning of last year the metal sold around fourteen cents. At the close, the price fluctuated between eighteen and nineteen cents. The addition of only a cent a pound in the selling price of copper means hundreds of thousands increase in the dividends of the big mines.

The richest copper section in the world is that called the Sonora district. It is a great belt supporting some of the most productive and profitable mines that the world has ever known, and it extends through Arizona and well into the northern part of Mexico. On this belt are the mines of Senator William A. Clark, of Montana (the famous United Verde, at Jerome, Ariz.), the Copper Queen, the Calumet and Arizona, the Old Dominion, the Greene Consolidated, and others. The Clark mine has already paid profits of nearly \$27,000,000, and has been worked only to the depth of nine hundred feet. Although the principal one, Senator Clark is not the only stockholder in the mine. There are other shareholders whose interests now represent a profit of 3,000 per cent. on their investments, and who are receiving incomes enabling them to live in ease.

The Copper Queen at Bisbee, Ariz., has already produced about six billion pounds of copper, and for many years has been paying in dividends to its stockholders every year an amount greater than their entire original investment. But more remarkable still is the wealth that has been made in a few short years by the Greene Consolidated, of Mexico, and the Calumet and Arizona of Arizona.

Six years ago the present site of the Greene mine at La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, was a desolate and uninhabited range of mountains. In six years a city of 20,000 people has been established there, and a mine put in operation which is now the third largest in the world. There are those who bought Greene stock for one dollar a share, the par value being ten dollars. These have made in six years something like 4,000 per cent. on their investment. There are more who bought Greene Con. copper stock at \$2.50 a share. These are receiving now in annual dividends \$960 for every \$1,000 invested six years ago. Many millionaires have been made from investment in Greene stock, when that company needed capital.

The Calumet and Arizona is a still younger mine. Only four years ago its stock was sold at \$3.50 a share, the par value being \$10. This stock is now worth \$112 a share—a profit of 3,200 per cent. in only four years! The mine is paying dividends of \$10 a year per share. Those who bought the stock at the beginning are now receiving annual dividends equal to three times their original investment! *The man who put, let us say, \$700 into the stock is now getting \$2,000 yearly income.* The dividends began in 1903, when \$400,000 was paid, and have been increasing ever since.

Other rich mines are being opened in this Sonora belt, which has produced the Greene, the Calumet and Arizona, and others. Not far south and west of the Cananea Mountains, in which the Greene mine is located, is the Sahuaripa district, embracing a mountain range ten miles in length, along which extends a copper vein richer than any other yet located in the Sonora copper region. One mine in this ten-mile range, the Minas de Mexico, owned and operated in a crude fashion by a Mexican, has already produced in profits \$8,000,000. A group of Chicago and St. Paul business men, who have organized the Anaconda Sonora Copper Company, with offices in Chicago, are

now the most important operators in the Sahuaripa district. Through and with Mr. Jacob J. Smith, one of the best-known mining engineers and operators in the West, these men have secured three and a half miles on the remarkable vein which follows this range for ten miles.

Already in this property five million dollars' worth of ore has been blocked out. Until recently the Sahuaripa country has been a wild and remote section. It was this fact which made it possible for the Anaconda Sonora Company to secure such an extensive property. Such opportunities do not now exist in this region, because it is being developed rapidly under the impetus given by the construction of a railroad line by the Southern Pacific Company across Sonora, from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to La Cananea, near the Arizona line. This line furnishes railroad communication to all the mines of the Sahuaripa district.

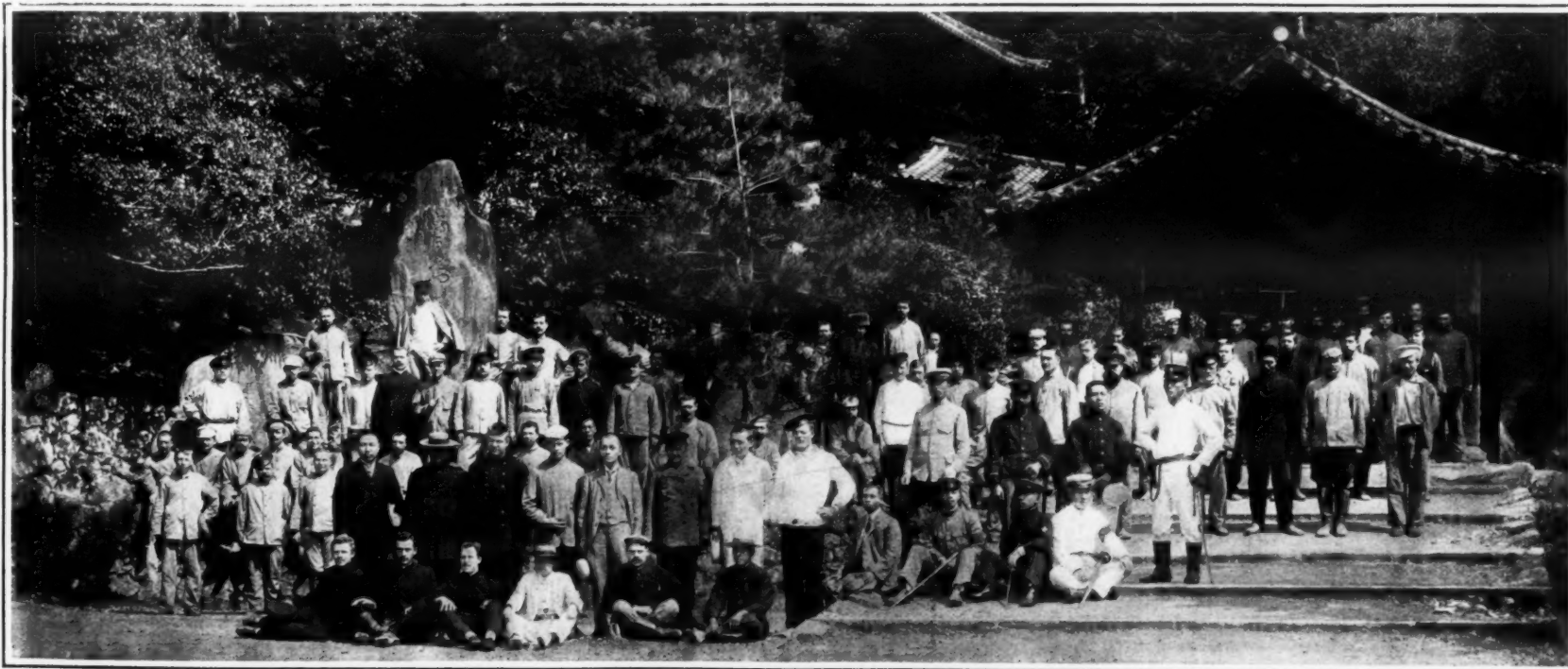
Unlike a gold mine, a copper mine cannot be operated by a prospector. A copper mine needs capital. It must first be thoroughly developed, the extent and character of its ore bodies carefully ascertained. This requires money. Then, to make the largest possible income, a copper-mining company must own its own smelter. It is poor business to pay a large tribute to a smelting company. Ore from the Calumet and Arizona mine is shipped by rail twenty-five miles to a smelter owned by that company. Stock of the Calumet and Arizona was sold at a low price in the beginning to provide the funds for the erection of this smelter. As soon as the smelter began turning out copper, the value of the stock jumped rapidly to its present price and the fortunes of stockholders went with it.

The Chicago and St. Paul men who control the Anaconda Sonora Copper Company have, I am told, offered a number of their shares at a low price to add to the fund which they themselves invested for the purpose of completing and operating a smelter at their mine. Whether or not any of this stock remains unsubscribed for may be ascertained by writing to Mr. William S. Barbee, secretary and treasurer of the company, 822 National Life Building, Chicago.

The geological formation of the district and the occurrence of the ore in the Anaconda Sonora mine is exactly like that of the Calumet and Arizona, with this difference, that the Anaconda Sonora has enormous bodies of high-grade ore at the surface, which the Arizona mine did not have. The men who control the Anaconda Sonora are men of the highest standing in business circles, and they have already invested in the Anaconda Sonora thousands of dollars of their own money—all, in fact, that they can spare from their other enterprises; and that is why they have given the opportunity for others to become associated with them. Mr. Barbee, who is a prominent lawyer in Chicago, will give you all details if you write to him and say that you have read this article.

The mine is a most interesting and notable one, on account of its extent and the large bodies of ore uncovered. Already it has attracted attention in mining circles, and offers have been made to purchase it outright by foreign and American syndicates, which are constantly looking out for new copper properties.

It's the proper thing to take Abbott's Angostura Bitters with a glass of sherry or soda before meals; gives you an appetite. At all druggists'.



A PARADISE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPAN.

LAST GROUP OF CAPTURED RUSSIANS IN KIOTO, SHOWN AT THEIR QUARTERS, A BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE, SHORTLY BEFORE THEY DEPARTED FOR HOME, RELUCTANTLY AND SHEDDING TEARS.
Photograph from Douglas M. Young.



EMINENT VISITORS
ON THE REVIEWING
STAND WATCHING
A PARADE OF THE
STUDENTS.



FOUNDER AND HEAD OF THE
INSTITUTION AND HIS
PROMINENT GUESTS.

Front line (right to left): Presi-
dent Eliot, of Harvard, Andrew
Carnegie, Booker T. Washington,
Robert C. Ogden. Back of Mr.
Ogden, J. G. P. Stokes. Back of
Mr. Washington, Rev. Dr. Ly-
man Abbott.



PRESIDENT BOOKER T. WASH-
INGTON, THE FAMOUS LEADER
AND EDUCATOR OF THE COL-
ORED PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH,
WITH HIS SECRETARY (AT HIS
RIGHT) AND A GROUP OF
TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE
TUSKEGEE SCHOOL.



GIRL STUDENTS AT TUSKEGEE UNDERGOING PHYSICAL TRAINING.

BUILDINGS AT TUS-
KEGEE INSTITUTE
—CARNegie LI-
BRARY AT LEFT,
CHAPEL IN RIGHT
BACKGROUND, AND
BOYS' AND GIRLS'
TRADES SCHOOLS
IN CENTRE BACK-
GROUND.
Cox Brothers.



PUPILS AT TUSKEGEE COMING FROM DINNER IN A BUILDING ERECTED BY THE STUDENTS.



ANDREW CARNEGIE ADDRESSING THE STUDENTS OF TUSKEGEE ON THE LAST EVENING OF THE JUBILEE.

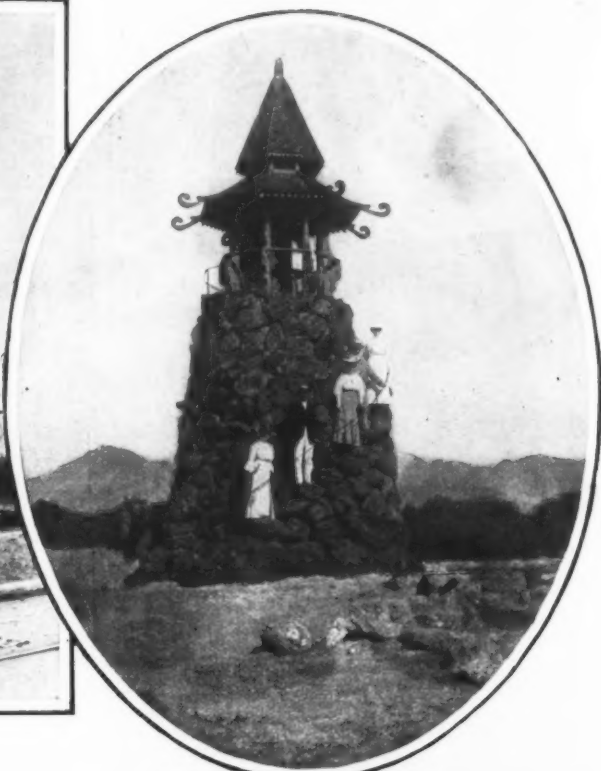
WONDERFUL EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF THE COLORED RACE.

CELEBRATION, PARTICIPATED IN BY PROMINENT PERSONS, OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TUSKEGEE (ALABAMA) NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

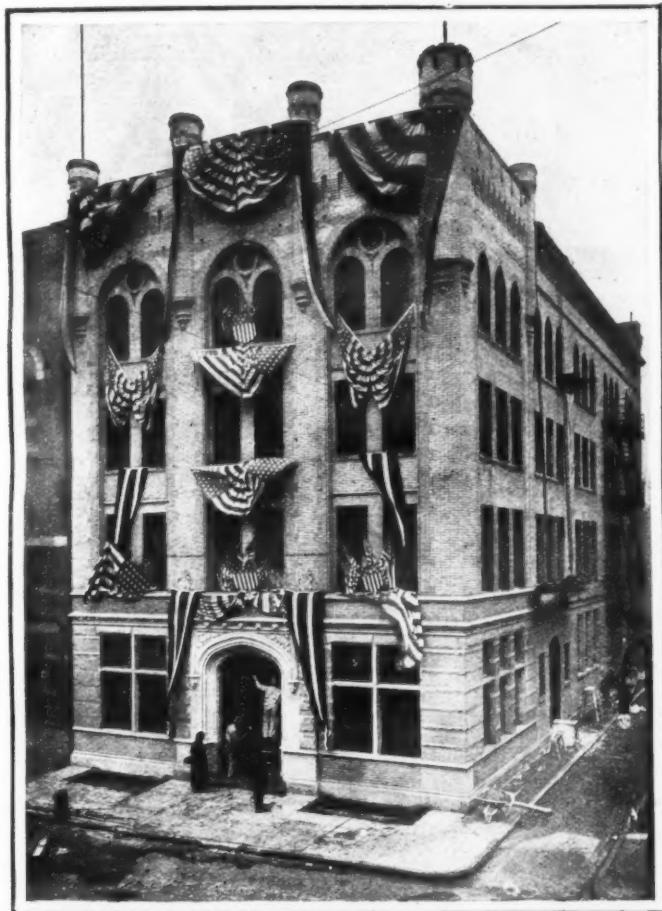
From stereographs, copyright 1906, by Underwood & Underwood.



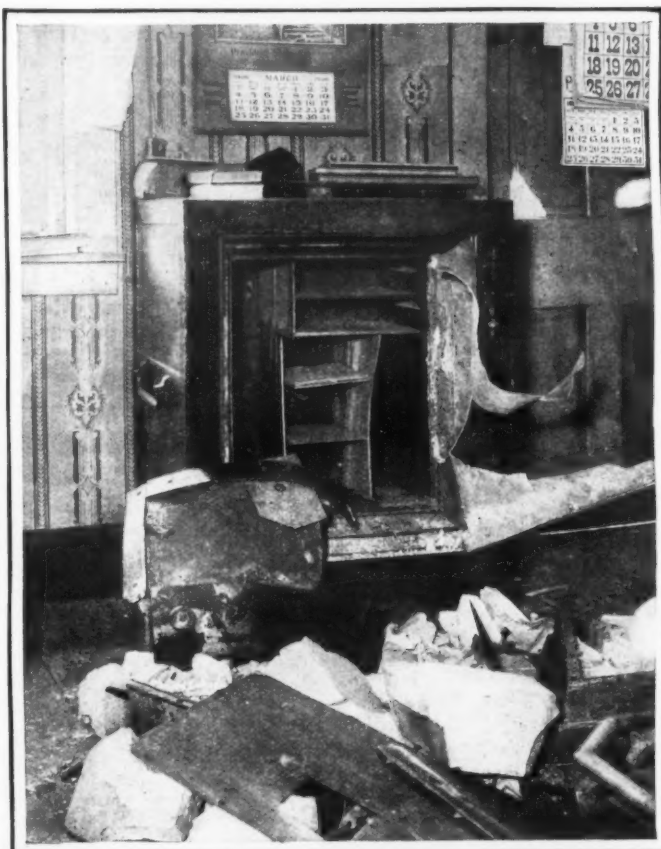
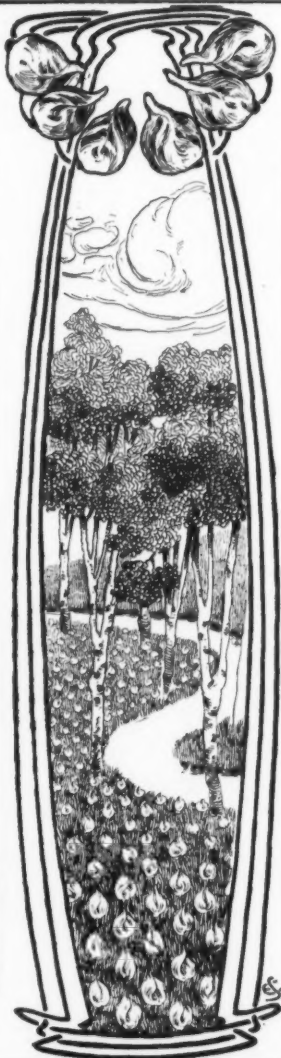
(PRIZE-WINNER, \$10.) EXCITING INCIDENT IN CLIFTON PARK, CLEVELAND.
AN AUTO TOTALLY CONSUMED.—A. E. Horr, Ohio.



WAR-PRAYER TOWER AT HONOLULU, IN WHICH JAPANESE PRAYED
FOR SUCCESS AGAINST RUSSIA.—E. S. Aldrich, Idaho.



FINE NEW CITADEL JUST DEDICATED BY THE SALVATION ARMY IN
CINCINNATI.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.

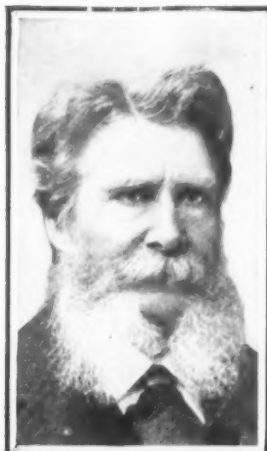


AN OHIO POST-OFFICE SAFE WRECKED AND LOOTED BY BURGLARS.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.

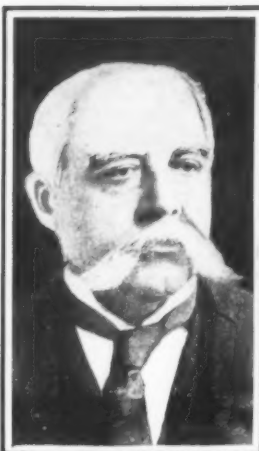


PECULIAR RAILROAD WRECK AT TACOMA, WASH.—DESTRUCTIVE COLLISION OF A RUNAWAY FREIGHT WITH A WRECKING TRAIN ON A BRIDGE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.
Paul Gyllstrom, Washington.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—OHIO WINS.
TIMELY AND ATTRACTIVE PICTURES CAUGHT BY SHARP-EYED OPERATORS OF THE CAMERA.



ALEXANDER E. ORR.



WOODBURY LANGDON.



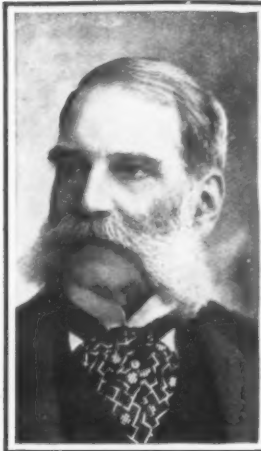
JOHN H. STARIN.



CHARLES STEWART SMITH.



JOHN CLAFLIN.



MORRIS K. JESUP.

RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Charges Against Public Men.

Continued from page 369.

forever opposed to subway, and perhaps knew that a bond for \$15,000,000 would mean a condition which no man could submit to. Otherwise "that act," said Mr. Belmont, "was drawn by business men—Abram S. Hewitt, among them—and is a business document devised for the best interest of New York possible under the peculiar circumstances existing."

Well, hampered by the fifty-year clause, and overburdened with that fearsome \$15,000,000 bond, Alexander E. Orr, president of the commission, besought first one then another of the great capitalists, not only of New York, but of Philadelphia and elsewhere, to take the contract. For six years Mr. Orr was met by blank refusal. He offered it to the Goulds and to Russell Sage, but they, with their elevated, simply sat 'way back and would have naught to do with the subway. The Goulds and Mr. Sage were, of course, the natural enemies of so deadly a competitor as the subway.

Then Mr. Orr went, figuratively speaking, on his knees to the Vanderbilts. The Vanderbilts listened respectfully, only to say in the end, imperturbably, "Impossible! No sane man would put his capital in a subway under the conditions of that transit act."

Mr. Orr then offered the contract to William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney replied: "Give me the contract in perpetuity—and give me a pipe line—and I'm yours. I could not make a cent on a subway, but the pipe line would pay." Neither of these conditions could Mr. Orr grant.

So the head of the commission then offered the poor contract that no one wanted to the Elkins-Widener crowd, of Philadelphia. The Elkinses and the Wideners came to the New York office of the commission to hear Mr. Orr read the offer he had to make for a subway. But at the end of the reading the Elkinses and the Wideners only shook their heads. Then up rose Mr. Orr, with tears in his eyes, saying:

"Gentlemen, the day will come when you will heartily regret that you to-day refused this contract." And the Elkinses and the Wideners laughed in Mr. Orr's face—unbelievers all.

Now were the rapid-transit commissioners in despair. They were pledged to rapid transit for the city, but, seemingly, there was not a human being in all the country that wanted to touch that subway. It was like offering a crown in turn to each of the crown princes of finance—a crown that went a-begging, wanted by none, refused in scorn by all. Discouraged, utterly disheartened, the commissioners thought of resigning—of committing a kind of *hara-kiri* for honor's sake.

But that was the darkest hour. Dawn was near. A man named McDonald was found to take the contract to build the subway, and McDonald believed he could get capitalists to operate the road after it was built. Mr. McDonald came to the rapid-transit engineers and said: "At what figure do you place the cost of building that subway?"

"Thirty-five million," was the answer.

Whereupon Mr. McDonald put in his bid for \$35,000,000—the figure named by the board's own engineers. As soon as it was learned that McDonald was to bid, other bids came in. The next higher bid to McDonald's was \$39,000,000. McDonald's bid, therefore, was the lowest, and to him was awarded the contract to build the subway.

But now, before introducing Mr. Belmont upon the scene, let us look at the human, the almost tragic, side of the matter, and see how near we were, after all, to losing the subway, possibly for a generation at least.

McDonald was obliged to put up a \$150,000 bond in order to make his bid legal. Early on the morning that his bid was to be made he still lacked \$30,000 of the necessary \$150,000. At eleven o'clock on that morning, the last minute the law allowed, he entered the office of the commission looking like a ghost, more dead than alive, as it were, and laid on the desk of Mr. Burrows, the secretary of the commission, the required certified check for \$150,000.

Who had saved McDonald at the eleventh hour? It was Andrew Freedman, a Tammany man, friend and chum of Richard Croker. It was "Andy" Freedman, then, who stepped forward, when the subway was all but lost, and put up that necessary \$30,000 for McDonald.

Well, McDonald got the contract. But now, behold McDonald with nothing in his hand save a contract—a piece of paper—and wholly lacking the backing of at least \$8,000,000 needed (by law) to carry out the terms set forth in that piece of paper. Eight millions in bonds (or something of that sort) were needed—\$5,000,000 for construction, \$1,000,000 for rental, and \$2,000,000 for sundries. Where to get that backing, that guarantee?—that was the question. Day after day McDonald came to the office of the commission looking daily more and more dejected. The commissioners were appalled by the new state of affairs. They again thought of resigning; for, if McDonald failed them now, then surely rapid transit in New York was no longer a possibility, and they must go out of business, their pledge unfulfilled.

Rapid transit at that juncture hung in thin air by a hair. But once more the day was saved—saved again by that same Andrew Freedman of the \$30,000. Freedman was living at that time at the newly-opened Democratic Club. His suite of rooms there adjoined those of his chum, Richard Croker. Croker was then at the height of his power as New York's boss. Freedman talked subway and McDonald to Croker. Finally Croker announced that if a man could be found to operate the subway, he, Croker, and hence the whole political machine, which until then had been antagonistic to subway, would support the scheme.

Mr. McDonald took that news to August Belmont. So enter now—the crown prince of finance who at the last took the subway crown and became subway king. Belmont, with the assurance of political backing, and with the financial backing of the foremost banking-houses of Wall Street, joined hands with McDonald—the thing was as good as done. The \$8,000,000 for McDonald was forthcoming, and the day was again saved.

To Belmont, then, was—no! not given the contract; not given the subway that was to be built with the city's money. It should be stated, rather, this way. That Belmont was finally induced to take the subway and operate it under all the conditions named in the rapid-transit act, including the fifty-year clause. And the one and only change in that act that Belmont asked—the act of, by, and for the people themselves, by which the people themselves offered the subway to Belmont or any other—was that the required bond should be reduced from the absurd and prohibitive sum of \$15,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The Appellate Court so reduced the bond, and Belmont, to show his faith in the scheme, went on his own bond, himself putting up the \$5,000,000.

And so, the subway was built—built in the required time, under the stipulated cost, and without a scandal of any kind. And here is a fact very unusual in public works—witness the excess of cost and time, and the scandals, in the building of the Hall of Records, the capitol at Albany, and the Croton reservoir.

Now it is said that Belmont not only got the subway for nothing but that he has not spent one dollar on "his" subway. Let us see. How about \$8,000,000 that Belmont spent in building and equipping the biggest, greatest power-house in the world? How about \$8,000,000 more for 800 cars? How about some \$10,000,000 more for other equipment, purchase of real estate for stations, and so forth? Belmont has, indeed, spent nearly \$30,000,000 for "his" subway.

This is all matter of public record, and yet men like Justice Gaynor and ex-Senator Ford, and other professional expositors ignore the public records in order to declare that Belmont got "his" subway for nothing; that he has not spent a dollar on "his" subway, and that the rapid-transit commissioners, after building the subway with the city's money, gave it out-and-out to Belmont, a gift whereby not a single benefit accrues to the city.

The expositors seem determined to ignore the public records and to give no credit to the rapid-transit commissioners nor to Mr. Belmont—no credit to any one for the subway that we came so near losing altogether, had it not been for the almost superhuman efforts of Alexander E. Orr and his fellow-commissioners, and for the eleventh-hour faith in a subway by August Belmont, who, alone of all the capitalists in the country, was willing to undertake the job, "being in mourning and needing a big thing that would take all my mind and all my time."

But now the subway is in operation and is a success. It is successful, though capitalists prophesied

failure; it is successful. Yes! and it is not an advertiser; therefore "expose" it. Ignore the records that are open to you, dear reader, to read for yourself; the records of what the people of New York themselves ordained, commanded, decreed, through a Legislature, should be the terms on which some one should build and operate a subway.

But, again I say, the subway is a success, and it is not an advertiser. So some expositors seize pen to write, "I hereby expose," while other expositors rush upon platforms to cry, "I come not to praise an enterprise that gives the people what they long wanted, but to expose the same. Why, do you know, intelligent citizens," the expositors continue, "that the subway is actually a success?" And so on to the end, characterizing men like Mr. Orr as conspirators and plotters of evil, all in league with the terrible, grasping Belmont to rob the citizens of New York.

And now, good sir or madam, wherever you live in this Union, if you have local transit commissions and local Belmonts, I wonder—yes, I wonder—if I can persuade you to take your local expositors with a grain of salt? I wonder if I can induce you, after this reading of the experience of New Yorkers, to go yourself to the public records (which expositors ignore) and become yourself an exposé of expositors, a torpedo-boat destroyer in hot pursuit of the torpedo-boats? For your own local transit commissioners, you know, and your own local Belmont, may be quite guiltless of the sensational charges brought against them by your own local Gaynors and your own local Fords.

Certain it is, friends, that truth is a quick and positive cure for hysteria, and that facts are stranger far than the fiction of "exposure."

Juvenile Courts Needed.

A BILL is before the Massachusetts Legislature to establish juvenile courts in Boston and other cities of the commonwealth, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, has been giving addresses about the State recently, in order to awaken public interest in the proposal. New York, Chicago, and other cities have had juvenile courts in operation for a number of years, that in the metropolis under the conduct of Judge Julius M. Mayer, now attorney-general of the State, being conspicuously successful; but Judge Lindsey has been devoting himself to the study and treatment of juvenile delinquency, and has become an acknowledged authority on this subject. His juvenile court in Denver is regarded as a model tribunal of its kind. The merits of an institution wherein child offenders are kept wholly apart from older and hardened criminals and treated on an entirely different basis are so obvious that it would hardly seem to need any argument to bring about the establishment of juvenile courts at once in every large city in the land. To one who has observed their workings and results, the marvel is that the old system of mingling all classes of delinquents together, young and old, the beginners in crime and the professional criminals, and subjecting all to the same general process, should anywhere be permitted to continue. The deplorable results certain to follow such indiscriminate treatment are all the more obvious when the fact is made to appear, as it does constantly in the juvenile courts, that a large proportion of the cases of alleged juvenile criminality are actually nothing more than instances of childish mischief with no criminal intent whatever. To subject a youthful offender, charged, perhaps, with nothing worse than the breaking of a street-lamp or the upsetting of a peddler's cart, to all the terrors of arrest, detention in a common cell, and arraignment in a police court, is a crime against childhood a hundred fold worse than any act a child is able to commit.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

CURES NERVOUS DISORDERS,
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion, and Restlessness.
Rebuilds the nervous system.

Baby's Food

can always be uniform if you use Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. The original. Especially prepared as an infant food. Send for Baby's Diary, a valuable booklet for mothers. 108 Hudson Street, New York.



THE WILLARD-HOTEL SCENE IN "GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR." AT THE HERALD SQUARE.



NELLA BERGEN IN THE "FREE LANCE," NEW AMSTERDAM.
Hall.



MAY NAUDIAN IN "HIS MAJESTY," AT THE MAJESTIC.
Hallen.



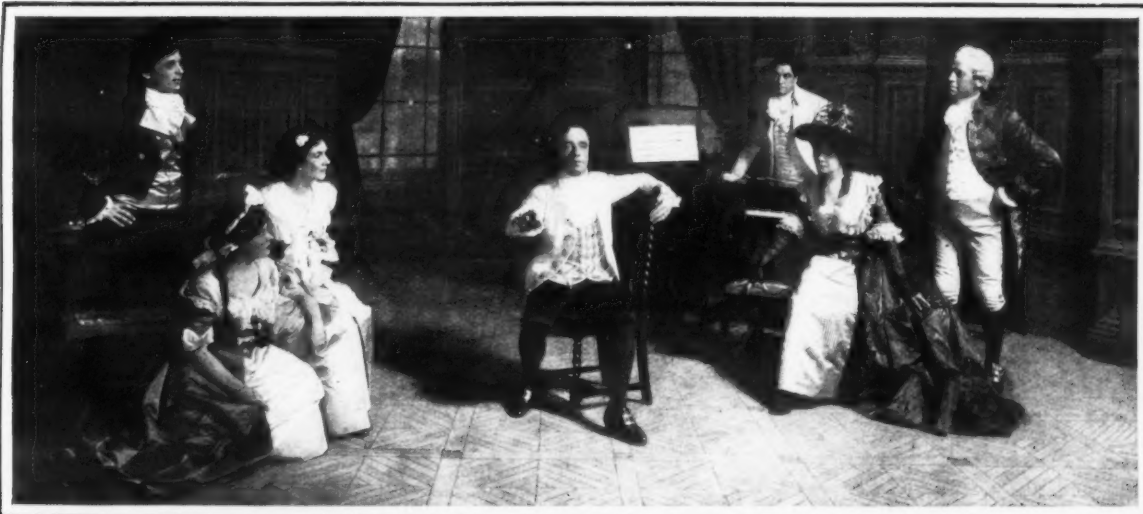
HELEN WARE AS "ALOYSIA," IN "THE GREATER LOVE," MADISON SQUARE.
Tyler.



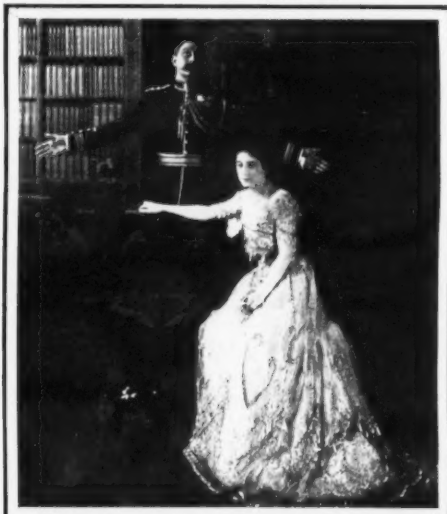
MINNIE DUPREE, WHO PLAYS LEADS WITH DAVID WARFIELD, AT THE BIJOU.—*Hall.*



FLORENCE ROCKWELL, RICHARD MANSFIELD'S LEADING WOMAN.
Rockwood.



ACT II, "THE GREATER LOVE," MADISON SQUARE, WITH HOWARD KYLE IN THE CENTRE IN THE CHARACTER OF "MOZART."



LAWRENCE D'ORSAY IN "THE EMBASSY BALL," DALY'S.



THE OVAL ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE IN THE DRAMA OF "LINCOLN," LIBERTY THEATRE—BENJAMIN CHAPIN IN THE TITLE ROLE AND MAUDE GRANGER AS "MRS. LINCOLN" IN THE CENTRE.

NEW PLAYS AND OLD FACES THAT ATTRACT FAVORABLE COMMENT IN NEW YORK.
THE SUCCESS OF SUCH A LARGE NUMBER OF PRODUCTIONS MAKES THE SEASON UNIQUE IN THE
THEATRICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

Paul Revere and the Battle of Lexington

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



PAUL REVERE'S GRAVE IN THE OLD GRANARY BURYING-GROUND, BOSTON, MASS.

ALTHOUGH the charge has been made, and perhaps justly, against the American people that they possess less than any other nation that sentiment which commemorates the notable events of history, yet on the eighteenth of April for the past one hundred and thirty-one years the American mind has gone back to the famous ride of Paul Revere and the battle of Lexington, which occurred the next day—the first bloodshed of the American Revolution. The story of that memorable ride is too well known to need repetition, and the scenes connected with it are visited by thousands of tourists every year.

Revere's ancestors were noble Huguenots who fled from France during the persecution of that sect. He was a goldsmith by trade, and strongly imbued with a love of freedom, and distinguished himself at the capture of Crown Point from the French in 1751. He was one of the "Boston Tea Party," and in 1774 became a member of the secret society organized for the purpose of watching the movements of the British soldiers stationed about Boston. His dashing courage led to his selection as the man to warn the colonists of the designs of the British on Concord. At the close of the Revolutionary War he resumed his trade, and also erected a foundry for the casting of bells and bronze cannon. One of these bells hung in the old Unitarian church, at Washington, now the police court of the District of Columbia, and was the only bell in the capital city which tolled when John Brown died. Revere became wealthy and was active in charitable work, and died in 1818. His body lies in the old Granary Burying-ground, in the heart of Boston.

Long ago Italians took possession of the section of the Hub in which Revere's home was located, and the patriotic

American feels a twinge of sadness to find it the ill-kept residence of an Italian fruit-vender. Happily, more than \$11,000 has already been contributed by patriotic people to a fund for the purchase of this historic relic. The Old North Church, erected in 1723, where the lights were displayed to warn Revere, "one if by land, and two if by sea," has fared better. The interior of the church is picturesque, indeed, with its straight-backed tall pews and its high reading-desk, in the rear of which may be seen the window through which the sexton leaped after hanging the warning lantern in the tower. The same sweet bells now, as then, call the worshipers to service, and the place has an atmosphere of colonial days.

Standing on the little two-acre battle-ground at Lexington one feels a thrill of patriotism, for there it was that one hundred and thirty brave New England sons struck the first blow for American liberty. The Lexington Historical Society is doing its best to preserve the relics and revere the memory of these men, and it was not without a strong protest that they removed a tablet from the house which was the rendezvous of the Minute Men. The owner wished it taken down because "people stared in at the window." Even a sign-post referring to the place was objectionable, consequently the visitor who is compelled to rely on tablets for information fails to find an important link in this great historical event through the absurd sensitiveness of the owner, who spends little time at the dwelling.

The old Hancock-Clark house, which stands on Hancock Street, is the most interesting building in the town. Here Hancock and Adams were sleeping when Paul Revere rode into Lexington. The building was erected in 1699, and is now open to the public for a small admission fee, which goes to keep up the repairs. Inside one finds a veritable treasure-house of history: the bed in which the patriots were sleeping, the old kitchen, with its quaint cooking utensils, and a drum, the sound of which encouraged the men on the field of battle at Lexington.

Out on the battle-field, known as the Common, is a huge boulder, weighing several tons. This great rock, so typical of the strength and courage of our forefathers, marks the line of the Minute Men. On it are carved Captain Parker's orders to his soldiers, and in the rear stands the house which was occupied by young Josiah Harrington, who fell at the first shot of Pitcairn's men. He dragged himself to the door of his home and died in the arms of his wife, American freedom's first martyr. On a hill near by is an old belfry. When the meeting-house was built there was found to be no place for the bell, so a belfry was erected on the ground, and it was from this little tower that warning was given to the villagers on that eventful April morning. The bell has long since been a thing of the past, but the tongue that sounded the alarm is now preserved among the valuable relics of the Historical Society.

To the citizens of Lexington belongs the honor of erecting the first Revolutionary soldiers' monument, and under its granite base repose the remains of the men who gave their lives in resistance to British tyranny. The monument was unveiled in 1799, and stands within a stone's throw of the Minute Men boulder. Then, too, there is the beautiful Hays memorial fountain, just at the edge of the Common. It is surmounted by Henry Hudson Kitson's splendid bronze figure of Captain Parker.

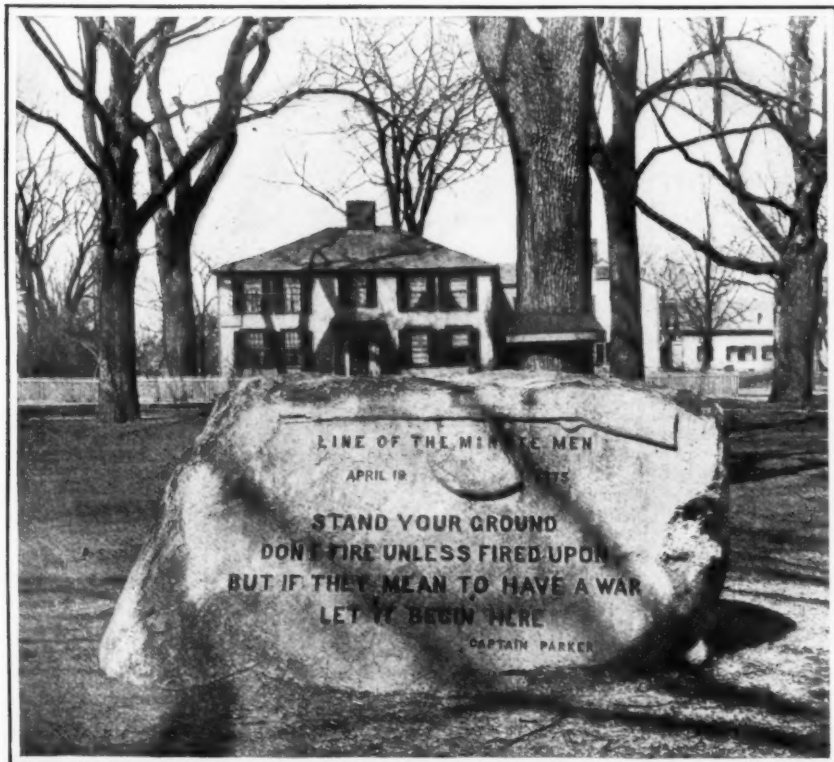
April nineteenth is a legal holiday in the State of Massachusetts, and is known as Patriots' Day. But it is difficult to understand why this momentous event should for so long have retained a local color, as its consequences affected every one of the colonies, and the causes which led up to it were the common burdens of the whole people. That sacred spot of ground is, therefore, the joint heritage of American freemen, all of whom should unite with Massachusetts in doing homage to the memory of those men whose seemingly rash and treasonable act led to the birth of the greatest nation in history's annals.



OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON, ERECTED IN 1723, WHERE SIGNAL LIGHTS WERE DISPLAYED ON THE NIGHT OF PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.



THE OLD BELFRY ON THE GROUND AT LEXINGTON, WHOSE BELL GAVE WARNING OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' APPROACH.



MINUTE-MEN BOWLDER AT LEXINGTON WITH HARRINGTON HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND.



HOUSE ON NORTH SQUARE, BOSTON, IN WHICH PAUL REVERE LIVED.

GIRL ART STUDENTS' CHANCES IN NEW YORK

By Harriet Quimby



JOLLY EVENT AT THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE IN NEW YORK—ANNUAL AUCTION OF FAKIRS' PICTURES.

COSTUMED STUDENTS AT THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE FAKIRS' EXHIBITION, WITH DECORATION REPRESENTING A SPIDER'S WEB.

IS THERE room in New York for the woman artist?

Can the girl with talent and ambition come to New York and support herself by her work? These questions are asked by hundreds, especially by students living in the middle West or the South, who have exaggerated ideas, one way or another, regarding the conditions in the great metropolis. One will naturally say the large field is the best for any work along the line of art, as it is of literature, but how to get a footing, and which way to turn, is a cold problem to the girl who ventures forth with neither friends to advise nor influence to help her toward the first rung of the ladder. It has been estimated that there are five thousand artists, including students, in greater New York. At the Art Students' League alone there are between eight and nine hundred attending the various classes each year. Many of these students are working their way through school, and their methods of earning are of intense interest to those who contemplate a like course in their chosen profession.

The vicinity of the Art Students' League and Carnegie Hall, on Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, might well be called the art colony of New York, for, within a radius of half a dozen blocks, are the artists' clubs, the student boarding-houses, and the co-operative homes of those who club together and prepare their own meals and wash their own dishes afterward. A few blocks down town is the models' club. It is not at all unusual for an ambitious girl student to pose in costume for other artists during the day, and to attend the evening classes at the league. To do this a student must necessarily have certain qualifications and individuality, although beauty is not essential. During the last couple of years the vogue for posing and the applications to artists are not confined to the student class, but, as the small books of many well-known illustrators will testify, young women well known in New York's social circle cherish secret desires to see their faces appear in illustrations and on the covers of magazines, and they take this means to gratify the whim. The returns for posing are not large, unless there are many engagements for the same model, the regulation fee being fifty cents an hour for those who pose in costume.

We will assume that the girl who comes to New York to earn her way through will bring some samples of her work with her. Many students draw really clever illustrations, but unless one is known, or her work is startlingly original, she will find great difficulty in gaining access to the editorial sanctums of the various magazines and newspapers, or even to getting samples of her work past the office-boy. To get the first sketch published is important, for with even this slight claim to experience the student not only gains confidence, but her work is apt to be given more attention than that of the applicant who has not had a sketch published. The girl who feels the confidence of one who has been through the mill will, while making the rounds of the different offices with her work, visit the small papers and magazines of a religious nature, the Sunday-school papers, etc., which have short stories all illustrated with sketches. Although the return from this source is not large, the satisfaction of seeing one's work in print is much, and it

EVENING LIFE-CLASS AT WORK AT THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

often serves as a stepping-stone to something better. An art syndicate in New York is a great help to students, and although the enormous profit of fifty per cent. is retained, the managers accept a great deal of work, which is sold by them to papers all over the country.

Painting menu cards is another source of revenue for the girl student. To gain a footing in this field, she makes a few attractive samples, as original as possible, and taking them to a first-class house handling such material, arranges to have them sold on commission. If they are clever and well done orders will soon come in for them. The return ranges from one dollar a gross to fifty or seventy-five cents apiece, according to the work. The average price is seventy-five cents and one dollar a dozen, and the percentage retained is usually twenty-five cents. Many of the dry-goods stores use sketches for advertising purposes, and for sketching a new spring hat or a pair of shoes the student receives about two dollars a sketch. Attractive window posters are always in demand, especially in the spring or the opening of the winter season. The only way to get these orders is to pocket both pride and timidity and go about with samples of your work. One student of an enterprising turn made over a hundred dollars last year on Easter posters alone. The prices she received for them ranged from five to fifteen dollars each. Valentine time also proved a great harvest.

Sometimes students club together and hold an exhibition in a hotel or a club, and this venture is sometimes profitable unless there is too much expense involved in getting the exhibition up, a fault which students arranging the first are sure to make. At the league there are frequent orders for students to do certain work along advertising lines, and this work pays best of all. Although the suggestions I have made are as a means to an end and will pay rent and board, there is not enough to be made on any of them to depend upon for a steady income. When one's ability for the work has been established, there is occasional theatrical work to be done in the line of dramatic costume-sketching. When a new play is to be produced an order comes for sketches showing the gowns in the period in which the drama is laid. But, says a well-known and successful woman artist, "The finest field of all for women artists anywhere is that of portrait photography. I am very enthusiastic about this comparatively untried branch, and the results I have accomplished with it are stimulating. The work consists in making artists' proof photographs. Only one of each pose is printed, and that one is exquisitely mounted. The work is delightful, because it brings all one's artistic ability into play, and from a commercial standpoint it pays well. To get the best results, one must study the face of the sitter at every angle and get into the picture that intangible something in the expression which insures a likeness absolutely startling in its fidelity and yet which makes the best of any defective feature."

At the Art Students' League, which is one of the oldest of the art institutions of New York, there is a

gathering of young men and women from every part of the country. Some are recognized artists and illustrators who have returned to the league to complete courses in drawing or painting. Many are earning success in New York, but in the studios of the majority who come without money or friends, there are tragedies which never reach the outside world unless serious sickness or death ends the struggle against the rapacious wolf. The aims of the students are almost without exception high and worthy ones; and beneath the spirit of gaiety and irresponsibility that runs through the veins of embryo Botticellis and Rosa Bonheurs there is a depth and earnestness of purpose characteristic of the artistic temperament. Once a year, however, this earnestness is forgotten and the pent-up jollity breaks forth in the fantastic pranks and jibes of fakir week. Among the various *bals masque* and other student entertainments, the annual fakir exhibition, auction, and ball is the most enjoyable, and the occasions are looked forward to by old and new students with much pleasant anticipation. The pictures in the fakir exhibition are take-offs on the pictures of well-known artists. The latter attend the fakir exhibitions, and enjoy the jokes on their work almost as much as the students enjoy them. During fakir week the students dress in fantastic costumes and masks, and besides hurdy-gurdy playing and horn blowing, there is a constant revelry of glee songs. The fakir pictures are sold at auction, and some of them bring as much as fifty dollars or more. The money is used to establish scholarships for deserving and talented students who cannot afford the expense of a course at the league.

A Laborer Who Became a Great Singer.

M. ROUSSELLIERE, an operatic star to be heard in New York next season, was, a few years ago, toiling at the blacksmith forge for fifty cents a day. For his American engagement he will get \$1,600 a night. His career reads like a romance. He was singing at his work in a smithy in Algiers when Gailhard, of the Paris Opera, visited the place, while on his vacation. The opera singer, hearing the voice, was dumfounded. He induced the laborer to go to Paris, where his fine voice was developed. Rousselliere draws the highest salary of any opera singer in France.

Her Face Her Fortune.

FACIAL BEAUTY PRESERVED BY CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA, THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cuticura Soap is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap ever compounded, but it is also the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For facial eruptions, skin irritations, scalp affections, falling hair, baby rashes, and chafings, red, rough hands, and sanative, antiseptic cleansing, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

How Southern California Strikes a Stranger from the East

By L. A. Maynard

AFTER A RESIDENCE of six months in southern California, including the so-called winter season, one can begin to understand why the natives of the region and the older residents are possessed with an enthusiasm over the country, its present advantages and its future prospects, hardly to be found among the people of any other section of the Union. If this enthusiasm at first seems to take upon itself an exaggerated form and to be too much given to superlatives, as one falls under the charm of the climate, the seductive influences of the cloudless skies, the unending sunshine, the purple mountains, the lovely vistas of blossoming orchards and smiling garden lands ever before him, he finds it easy to forgive the flow of admiring adjectives on the part of his neighbors, and even the lofty hyperboles of the omnipresent real-estate man, and, mayhap, some day is surprised to find himself over on the side of the enthusiasts, chanting the praises of the land in the major key.

And why, after all, should it not be so? Why should it be strange if sunshine creeps into your descriptive phrases and roses berpangle your rhetoric in a country where June is an ever-present reality, and the radiance of summer is about you and above you always? Are there no "flies in this ointment," no serpents in this paradise, nothing to bring you regretful memories of things left behind beyond the mountains and the desert? It would be idle to deny it. Few newcomers will escape an occasional attack of nostalgia which, for a time, no amount of flowers and sunshine will allay. And, if they are young and strong, they will miss the tonic of zero temperatures and the exhilaration of such sports as ice and snow alone can afford. And there are long months when no rain falls, and the fields and waysides are shriveled and brown and the dust pervasive. And while the mountains have a picturesque and rugged beauty all their own, for Eastern eyes they lack the soft contour and the relieving shades which belong to forest-crowned hills and tree-clad slopes. Because of the dryness, too, one misses the refreshing sight and sound of running brooks and the lapping water on the sandy beaches of inland lakes. Except for a brief season during the spring rains, the rivers of southern California are, for the most part, rivers only by courtesy and for geographical purposes; in reality they are only "washes" or "arroyos," winding channels of sand and stone fringed with cacti and sage-brush, and as dry as months of ceaseless sunshine can make them. These are some of the things that one could wish otherwise.

But, to look again on the other side of the shield, a few words may be said of that which stands next to a genial climate, perhaps, as a valuable asset of any country—the public roads. Here the absence of rain and frost and a favoring soil give southern California a special advantage. Through all the more thickly settled districts the highways are wide, smooth, hard, and dry all the year around, and thus a never-ending source of pleasure for driving, wheeling, and pedestrianism. On the avenues of Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Riverside, and in such suburban localities as Monrovia and Sierra Madre, the automobile and the bicycle are always in evidence, and more numerous everywhere than in the East. In many towns the streets and out-roads are treated with a coating of crude oil which renders them springy to the feet and the wheel, as well as smooth and always dry. A finer or more successful method of road preparation could hardly be devised.

Those who are responsible for the geographical nomenclature of southern California have acted wisely and with excellent taste in retaining a generous sprinkling of the soft and euphonious Spanish names; not only this, but names that are often so rich with historic and romantic associations as almost to set one dreaming at their very sound. Such are Alhambra, Escondido, Altadena, Capistrano, Coronado, and Elsinore. If poets and romanticists do not grow and flourish indigenously in the soil of towns with names like these, then there is nothing in environment that makes for genius. Surely it is preferable to hail from Arcadia or Mentone than from Smith's Four Corners or Podunkville! And by the same grace, every recess among the hills here is a canyon, every dry and empty river bed an arroyo, every cultivated plot, large or small, a ranch, and every uncultivated stretch a mesa. If you shut your eyes and fall a-musing sometimes when you hear these words, you may drift back down the centuries, and over a thousand leagues of water to that other sunny land of the Moor and the Cid Campeador, whence all this comes.

And there are still many things in southern California more tangible than names to call up visions of a legendary and romantic past. There are the missions—San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, San Luis del Rey, Santa Barbara—now, for the most part, far on the road to decay and ruin, but eloquent still in every stone, arch, and buttress of that brief age of peace, piety, and restful ease when the good fathers of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi held undisputed sway along this coast. The rude and irreverent iconoclast might succeed, no doubt, in showing that those old days of a century and a half ago were not all joy and sweetness for priest or people, and it is just as well, for sentiment's sake, not to dig too deeply in the ruins nor peer too keenly through the haze which the

years have brought between our times and then. For historical Mrs. Grundys may be found to say that the Indians were converted to Christianity and to slavery at the same time, and lost in virility and manly spirit what they gained in piety and submissiveness. Be that as it may, there is only a pitiful remnant of them left, and they too weak and abject either to know or tell aught of the past. No satisfactory solution has ever been forthcoming for the marvel that tens of thousands of Indians were here when Padre Serra and his followers came up from lower California in 1769 and erected their altars and set their bells ringing. There were no wars or famines then nor thereafter, yet they have practically all gone. The Indians themselves, when pressed for an answer to this query, say that the white men from over the mountains brought a curse with them that did the work. Perhaps they are right. Any way, they are gone.

Nowhere in the republic at the present time, except, perhaps, in certain localities in New Mexico and Arizona, does the alert, aggressive, commercial spirit of the day come out in sharper contrast with a dreamy, retrospective, and romantic atmosphere and environment than around these old Spanish settlements and missions in southern California. The struggle between these two opposing elements seems amusing or pathetic, according to your temperament. But whatever you may think, or however you may feel about it, the struggle is all one-sided; the present is all too strong for the past. All that remains of the days of the Spanish occupation will soon be only names and shadows. He who would find aught else here that would enable him to catch either the spirit or the form of things as they were in the older time must hasten his steps. The country is fast filling up with a class of American citizens who, while not lacking in culture nor wholesome reverence for things ancient and historic, care much less for picturesque ruins than they do for gardens, orchards, alfalfa fields, and especially for corner lots. When they cannot have both, and that rarely happens, the historic pile must yield every time. The real-estate business is now at the front in this country, and the average real-estate dealer is not heavily charged with romanticism, except, possibly, when he can work it in to help out a bargain. A movement is on foot for the restoration of some of the old mission buildings—a movement for which every one must wish well; but there are some things which no amount of money nor pious zeal can bring back again. The California of the future will have a glory, strength, and richness all its own; it can never be the California of the past. As truly of this region as of that down on the Mexican coast could Longfellow have sung:

"Oh, Bells of San Blas, in vain,
Ye call back the Past again;
The Past is deaf to your prayer.
Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into the light;
It is daybreak everywhere."

To come down to specifications in this matter of southern California and its attractions, one incurs some risks, especially if he contemplates a permanent residence and has not yet selected his locality. For while all the country "south of the Tehachapi" stands as one against the world in its claims to paradisiacal qualities, there is not a little sharp rivalry among the various towns themselves as to their attractiveness and eminent desirability for tourists and home-seekers. If one could divide himself like "omnia Gallia" into "tres partes," he could possibly find a place here to locate each part where he could be measurably happy and contented. If he proposes to gather shekels to himself as an orange-grower, there

are Riverside, Redlands, Ontario, Pomona, and Covina, not to speak of smaller towns in the "orange-belt." At least three of these towns claim to be the "home of the perfect orange," and each to have some special advantage for the business which the others have not, such as absence of frost, shelter from winds, and favoring soil. If he "sees money in celery," and other garden truck, he can have his choice of almost any town in Orange County, from Anaheim to Loa Alamitos, where the esculent named and many other equally good things, from sugar-beets to onions, are raised by the car-load. In this same county the justly celebrated "Santa Ana peanut" may tempt an investment, or the still more promising English walnut may offer its charms as a money-maker. And when it comes to beans, there is Ventura, the "bean county," wherein a local statistician informs us with pitiless accuracy that 65,000 acres were planted to beans last year, bringing to the producers one and a half million dollars. In order that no Boston man may be misled by this statement into immediate migration, I must add that these were lima beans, which are not good for baking. As for the ever-delicious and festive strawberry and such children of the sunshine as figs, olives, peaches, pomegranates, grapes, pomelos, and apricots, one cannot go wrong if he tarries almost anywhere up in the Santa Barbara valley, or down toward quaint and picturesque San Diego by the coast, or in the back country around Whittier and San Dimas. And over all these, and many more, arch the same cloudless skies, blow the same cooling winds; and beyond, encircling all, the mountains lift their snow-capped summits to the blue heavens.

For those who come to southern California chiefly for pleasure and not for pelf, or to find a temporary refuge from the winter winds of the East, it will not be denied that Pasadena offers many inducements which no other place on the Pacific coast can yet rival. Here are the largest and finest hostelries, with avenues of lordly mansions, parks, pleasure grounds, and a "society" which resembles Newport somewhat in its wealth and exclusiveness, if not in the super-elegance of its equipages and other appointments. No one will arise, here or elsewhere, to dispute the statement that Pasadena has a unique loveliness within its own borders and a beauty of environment in mountain peaks and valley lands which make it incomparable, in these respects, with any city in the land. Yet, there are other towns within the suburban area of Los Angeles nestling among the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre range, which people of quiet tastes, moderate means, and temperate social ambitions would prefer to Pasadena. Such are Monrovia, where, as a local legend runs, "dollars grow on trees," Altadena, Arcadia, and the little hamlet of Sierra Madre itself, all of which, however, have ambitions of the corner-lot variety and will not long remain as quiet and restful as they are now if they can help it. And last, but not least of all, there are the beach towns and ocean resorts: a Venice which resembles its Adriatic namesake, at least in the matter of gondolas, a Manhattan Beach resembling the Long Island one to the extent of having an ocean front and a band-stand, and others too numerous to mention, all having one thing in common, and that is a "boom," which, in size and persistence, makes the boom of the old Pacific surf seem a gentle whisper by comparison. And twenty miles away to seaward lies Catalina, with its shimmering sands and crystal waters, comparable with nothing but itself in dreamy loveliness—a queen among islands, a true star of the ocean.

A Woman Doctor

WAS QUICK TO SEE THAT COFFEE POISON WAS DOING THE MISCHIEF.

A LADY tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

"I had neuralgic headaches for twelve years," she says, "and have suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors, and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day in 1904, a woman doctor told me to drink Postum Food Coffee. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum, and I gained fifteen pounds in the first few weeks and am still gaining, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks—long enough, I expect, to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Now that a few months have passed since I began to use Postum Food Coffee, I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that cured me. Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been years." Name given by Postum Company, East Creek, Mich.

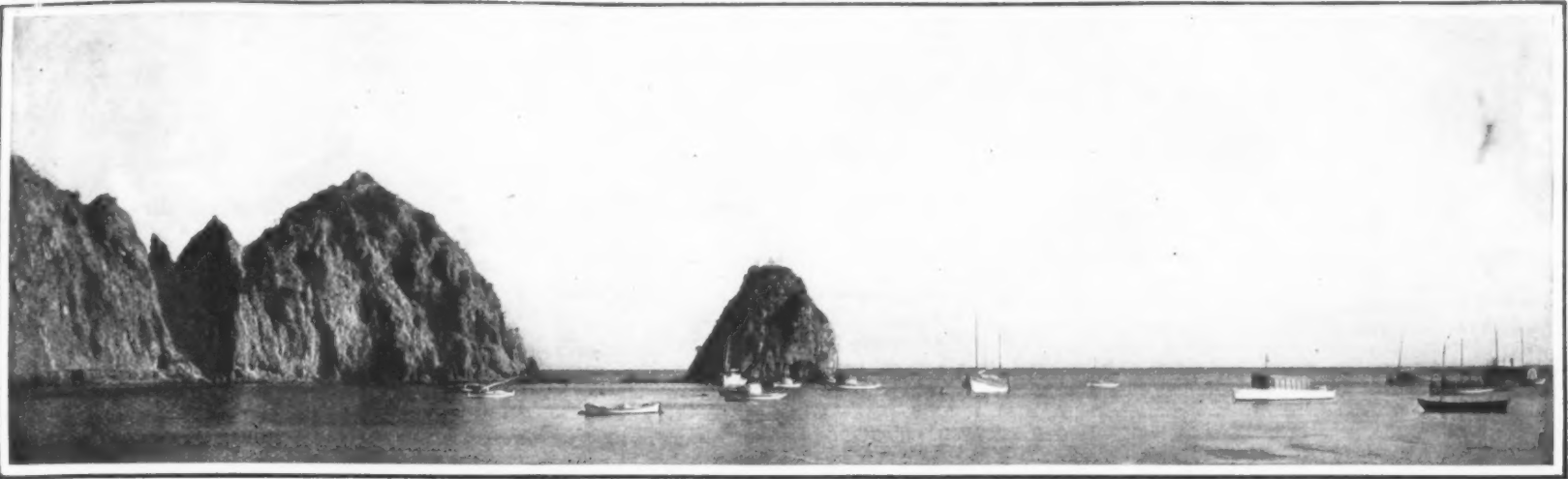
There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Let Us Save Niagara!

LEAVE us Niagara! Let there be
Upon our planet's mighty round
One spot from mammon's clutches free,
Where nature's grandeur may be found.
One place where we may turn from cares
And leave the path of toil untrod;
Which still the unspoiled impress bears
Of the creating hand of God.
The forests whose fair shafts outspread
Protecting branches to the sky
Mangled and felled, fire-swept and dead,
In hideous heaps of ruin lie.
Majestic once, the naked hills
Are rent and scarred in search for gold;
A raging flood each river fills,
Which once in peaceful beauty rolled.

What picture will our children keep
Of mother earth, our common home?
Leave them, at least, the cataract's leap,
With rainbow poised above the foam!

NINETTE M. LOWATER.



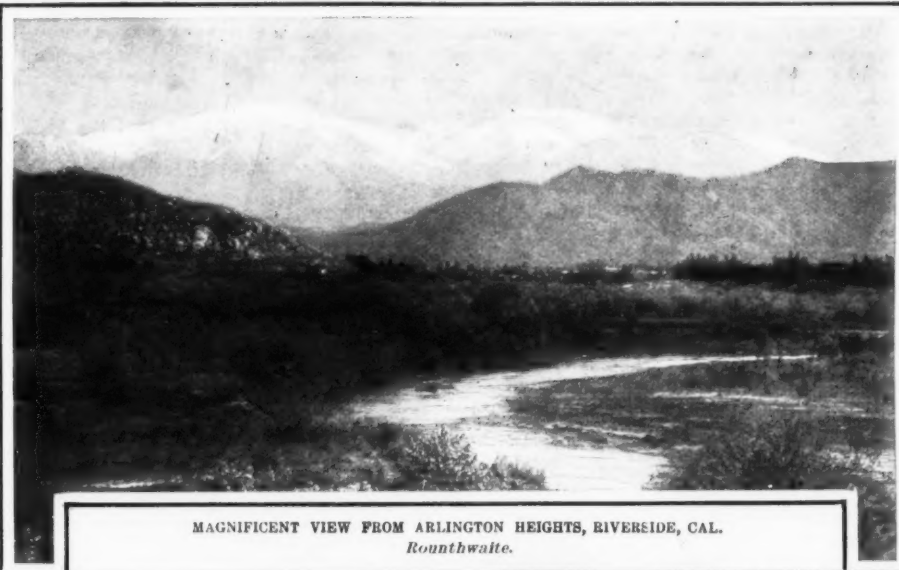
OFF THE COAST AT CATALINA ISLAND—Rounthwaite.



OUR CORRESPONDENT TAKING NOTES IN THE WORLD'S LARGEST ORCHARD AT RIVERSIDE.
Rounthwaite.



BAY AND TOWN OF AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND, OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.
Pierce.



MAGNIFICENT VIEW FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, RIVERSIDE, CAL.
Rounthwaite.



MAGNOLIA AVENUE, ONE OF RIVERSIDE'S FINEST STREETS.—Heath.



A BEAUTIFUL SPOT AT SMILEY HEIGHTS, REDLANDS.—Everett.

ENTRANCING SCENES IN THE GOLDEN STATE.

VISIONS OF BEAUTY AND SUBLIMITY THAT CHARM THE TOURIST AND THE DWELLER IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
See opposite page.

Manhattan—The Wonderful New Nevada Gold Camp

By Ernest C. Rowe

OUT OF NEVADA has come a wonderful new story of a discovery of gold—a story which is expected to eclipse all of those that have gone before. Within the boundaries of this State at irregular periods have been made gold discoveries wonderful enough to make ordinary strikes seem small. Chief of these was the great strike at Virginia City in 1858, when the Comstock Lode was uncovered, which to date has brought to American mints six or seven hundred million dollars.

The men whom the Comstock so fabulously enriched have all passed away, and the Virginia City days of the 'sixties and 'seventies are but memories now. Nevada and her gold slept. Then came the great Tonopah strike of 1902, which has made the world hundreds of millions of dollars richer in mineral assets in four years.

Tonopah was but two years old when Nevada gave birth to Goldfield, and then Bullfrog, and then several lesser gold camps. Goldfield in its short life has yielded about fifteen millions, Bullfrog five or six millions, and the lesser satellites several millions more; and it cannot be doubted that the estimated value of the known mining assets—tangible assets, mind you—of the gold-bearing area, 160 miles wide by 400 miles long, which comprehends these recent discoveries, is in the billions. These camps have only prosecuted "make-believe" mining—the real mining has just commenced, with machinery and the going down below the surface ores into the apparently inexhaustible permanent ore bodies.

And now comes Manhattan. Four months ago it was a barren and isolated spot. The frowning ledges which faced the sinuous windings of Smoky Canyon, some fifty miles north of Tonopah, were covered with scrubby underbrush and stumpy timber. To-day it is a mining centre with some 10,000 inhabitants—strenuously active, and promising to become the greatest gold camp ever opened in the history of American mining.

Within the four months of the life of Manhattan, production has far exceeded the record, for anywhere near a like period, of any gold camp probably in the world, and this record-breaking production is increasing by leaps with each new day. Manhattan's history is brief but romantic.

One day the news of the rich finds being made in Manhattan spread as far as Tonopah and Goldfield. A Goldfield man had made a journey to the snake-like gulch in the Smoky range merely to see what might be there. He came back with his eyes and his pockets bulging—the former with amazement and the latter with gold quartz fairly glittering with incrustations of yellow metal.

The people flocked to Manhattan from Tonopah and Goldfield by every possible means of conveyance—a large percentage walking and camping by the roadside at night. Tonopah is nearest and has the nearest railroad, and a good wagon road from there is the only open highway into the new camp from the south. Horses, light wagons, and even cabs, bicycles, and automobiles were pressed into service. The owners of these conveyances reaped a rich harvest. There was no haggling over fares, the only stipulation being that the driver get there as quickly as possible. The main thing was to reach the place where a fortune might be won or a golden opportunity lost—by speed or the lack of it. For Manhattan was heralded as a place where fortunes came to men while they slept, where every sunset marked a new discovery within its widening mineral zone, and where each sunrise found the mines in richer ore.

There is nothing particularly inspiring in the scenery about Manhattan. The squat hills have nothing of the grandeur of Cripple Creek and other great mining camps. As you swing up Smoky Canyon the mineralized zone of Manhattan is reached in the vicinity of Central City. This section forms the west end of the mineralized district, which is a strip of country six miles long and two miles wide, its general direction being east and west. At Central City the geological formation is curious enough to excite immediate attention. As the canyon begins narrowing, the road winds between frowning ledges of blue quartz which stand like grim sentinels guarding the portals of the treasure-house beyond. But these quartz-ribbed hillsides command attention aside from mere sentimental imaginings. They contain gold in such quantities that mining men are amazed at the values shown; and when the news of their discovery got abroad, the black surfaces were fairly dotted with prospectors and would-be leasers. The largest and most wonderful of these curious ledges of blue quartz are found particularly on what is now known as the Georgy group of five claims, of twenty acres each, located by W. G. Sivy, and owned by the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company. The discovery of their wonderful values is material for a story of absorbing interest. But before relating the story in detail a reference to the original discovery of gold at Manhattan and the camp's marvelous growth in a four months' period had best be made.

Rising sharply to the right as you ride through the main street in Manhattan is April Fool Hill. A loca-

tion near its base will be pointed out—almost reverentially—as the exact spot where the original discovery of gold was made. Then, if you care to listen, the proud Manhattanite will tell anew the story of how the Humphrey boys and two prospecting friends were eating a lunch under a tree which stood on this exact spot, how John Humphrey carelessly broke a piece of rock from the ledge, and how Frank Humphrey picked it up and found it to be filled with shining gold. That was the great Manhattan strike. On the April Fool claims some of the finest pieces of specimen rock showing free gold ever seen by mining men have been taken out. Shipments of ore made netted hundreds of dollars per ton.

As the great camp began to unfold its wonderful richness, the story was carried to the remotest quarters of the country, and capitalists or their representatives joined the throng of early claim-seekers. Sales aggregating millions of dollars were made in the new camp in the first few weeks of its existence. Discoveries were made each day which bore out the camp's early promises. The values obtained from the surface ores proved extraordinary. Only the high-grade ore was sacked for shipment. Ore that did not run at least as high as \$100 to the ton was thrown upon the dumps and left there for future reduction. Phenomenal values were shown on Union No. 9, on practically all the claims of the April Fool group, on the Mayflower, the Stray Dog, the Broncho, the Mustang, the Annie Laurie, the Iron King and Iron Queen, the Jumping Jack, and scores of other claims.

Meanwhile the town had taken on all the aspects of a typical boom camp. Frame buildings were started by the hundreds, electric lights and telephones have been installed, and surveys are now being made for a railroad into the camp. Three months ago a city lot on Main Street could be bought for fifty dollars; to-day it sells for \$6,000, and real-estate men are making fortunes. A clear-eyed college youngster from Iowa brought over a load of type and a small printing-press. When the first edition of the first Manhattan paper was started, the youthful editor mounted a table in a near-by saloon and auctioned off the first copy to leave the press. The bids were started at fifty cents, but the paper was finally sold for forty-five dollars to a man from Goldfield. The paper lived and flourished, and so has another one lived and flourished, which was established later.

The circle of rich claims began widening rapidly. To the west the land slopes downward to Central City. At this point, as before stated, a discovery was made of such magnitude that the place became more than a seven-days' wonder. A man named Sivy had quietly obtained possession of the Georgy group of mining claims; and, shortly after the rush to the new district started, the property disclosed astonishing values. The outcropping vein of blue quartz, the largest in the entire district, showed free gold in quantities hitherto unknown. Assays made showed values that were fairly stupendous, some of the ore running as high as \$40,000 to the ton. Later development work disclosed the presence of sylvanite similar to that which brought fame to Cripple Creek, and which mining men regard as an absolute proof of permanency, and a number of shafts which have been sunk have opened up ore fairly shining with the precious metal.

Mr. Sivy, who located the property, thought the ground was rich, but little dreamed of the marvelous values which lay all about him. While building a cabin, he blasted into what was supposed to be a big lime dike. S. K. Bradford, who had taken a lease on some of Mr. Sivy's ground, upon a careful examination found that instead of a lime formation this so-called dike was in reality a large quartz ledge, averaging from eight to twenty feet in width and outcropping for a distance of several thousand feet. Assays from this ledge gave such wonderful results that Mr. Bradford immediately communicated with his old associate, Mr. C. F. Humphrey, of San Francisco. Mr. Humphrey is a well-known mining attorney and one of the Western representatives of the banking-house of A. L. Wisner & Co., New York. Mr. Humphrey lost no time in getting into the new district, being one of the first men, in fact, to reach it. By a bold stroke he bought out the entire Georgy group of claims. He also purchased the El Dorado claims and the Copper Farm claims. The El Dorado and Copper Farm properties are located between Central City and Manhattan proper. To these were added leases on the Mustang, Broncho, and April Fool claims, at Manhattan. These various properties were brought together into one great company, known as the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company. The company is financed by A. L. Wisner & Co., and it is the plan to systematically exploit the properties on a big scale, and make them yield the millions of dollars in gold they contain.

All conditions at Manhattan are ideal for a great mining camp. The ore is free milling in its nature; water is found in unlimited quantities at a depth of not more than sixty-five feet, and fuel is there in abundance. Central City is the natural location for mills, as, because of its location, the ore can be brought down by gravity. Already an independent

custom mill has been built at Central, and will soon be receiving ore. This mill is located on one corner of the Georgy property. The Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company will install a mill at the earliest possible date, and plans soon to be treating its own ore, and, with timber costing over one hundred dollars per thousand, the company is to build a fence around its richest ground to prevent the sight-seers from pilfering its specimen rock. Mr. Humphrey told me that several thousand dollars' worth of specimens were carried off in one day from his claims, and others have told me that easily \$100,000 in pocket pieces have been picked up by people visiting the camp.

It's difficult to realize the richness of the ledges, even when you are on the ground. It is even more difficult to describe one's impressions of the camp, for the actual demonstrations daily given of the probable fabulous riches underlying the surface showing are so bewildering, a writer soon runs out of adequate descriptive language if he essays to make his readers fully cognizant what a wonder Manhattan is.

There isn't a spot one hundred feet square upon the surface where gold-bearing rock cannot be found and rich assays be obtained. Extravagant as this statement may seem, it is proving literally true. There are about sixty properties being energetically developed and machinery is coming in daily. In going to Manhattan recently, I passed a number of heavily-laden wagons bringing in milling outfits, and I intercepted many loads of rich ores, all sacked, being sent to the smelters at Salt Lake City via Tonopah. Deals are made there in a hurry. There are more buyers than sellers, but when a trade is made there's no haggling over price. If a property is for sale and the price given and the would-be purchaser stops to consider, he's lost his chance; some other fellow snaps it up. The price may be away up beyond all apparent reason, but the chances are the purchaser will ship in a month ore enough to reimburse him twice over, and he will have only scratched his property. The Georgy property of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company was bought for nearly a million, I was told, and the coin paid over by Mr. Humphrey without consulting his principals, Wisner & Co. Indeed, the deal was consummated before sunset the day of Mr. Humphrey's arrival. Mr. Humphrey nearly always travels with Mr. Frederick McMillan, the eminent mining engineer, when he's buying mining property. Mr. McMillan said, "Take it," and Humphrey took it, and he told me that he wouldn't take a million for his bargain. I've seen other deals Humphrey has gone into where he has made a mint of money, and have never known him to make a mistake, although he's the quickest man with a check-book I've ever seen.

Manhattan is not difficult of access. From Tonopah there are two lines of autos and four stage lines, and numbers are going in by the short cut from Battle Mountain and Austin, staging from the latter place south eighty miles to Manhattan. Once there you'll get enough to eat at any of a dozen four-bit "eating-houses" (at Goldfield they are "grills"), and a bed can be had for any price from \$1.00 to \$2.50. If you talk over the telephone to Tonopah you'll pay 50 cents a minute. There are already as many stock brokers in Manhattan as in any coast city, and they are all doing a good business.

Some of the Manhattan stocks, now offered for sale at small prices, look as if they would soon be worth many times par. Opportunities are presented as never before to get in on ground-floor propositions. Like Cripple Creek, and like Tonopah and Goldfield, when too many men stood by and let opportunity slip by, too bewildered by the wild scene of money-making, Manhattan, offering unrivaled chances to make a dollar grow, will no doubt become the scene of countless hundreds enriching themselves by careful investment, while hundreds of thousands who are less enterprising will be left behind in the money-making rush. When such a camp as Manhattan is struck, and the world's record for gold production is shattered, the man who grasps his opportunity and gets in early is the one who wins.

If one could but visit the camp, even though he be the veriest novice in mining matters, he could easily pick out the best properties among the twenty shipping or the sixty odd sacking properties. You might say, truthfully, they are all good; only when such an active house as A. L. Wisner & Co. takes hold of a big Manhattan property one knows in advance the mine will be successful. That's what I was told there, where everybody has advice to offer, and it looks reasonable to suppose that a concern which has made such big mining successes as Wisner & Company has would duplicate its record there. There are other good concerns, too, only I happen to know all the parties making up the Wisner company and have visited, in the last four years, many of their successful California properties (mining and oil), and I know what they have done with these.

Go out to Manhattan if you have any speculative fever and the trip is possible; or, if the trip is impractical, secure all the reliable information you can.

You won't go far wrong in writing for the information to A. L. Wisner & Co., 80 Wall Street, New York.

RISE, LIARS, AND SALUTE YOUR QUEEN!

Ho, All Ye Faithful Followers of Ananias, Give Ear!

A Young Girl Said to a Cooking School Teacher in New York: "If You Make One Statement as False as That, All You Have Said about Foods is Absolutely Unreliable."

THIS BURST of true American girl indignation was caused by the teacher saying that Grape-Nuts, the popular predigested food, was made of stale bread shipped in and sweetened.

The teacher colored up and changed the subject.

There is quite an assortment of traveling and stay-at-home members of the tribe of Ananias, who tell their falsehoods for a variety of reasons.

In the spring it is the custom on a cattle ranch to have a "round up," and brand the cattle, so we are going to have a "round up," and brand these cattle and place them in their proper pastures.

First Pasture.

Cooking-school teachers—this includes "teachers" who have applied to us for a weekly pay if they would say "something nice" about Grape-Nuts and Postum, and when we have declined to hire them to do this they get waspy and show their true colors.

This also includes "demonstrators" and "lecturers" sent out by a certain sanitarium to sell foods made there, and these people instructed by the small be-whiskered doctor—the head of the institution—to tell these prevarications (you can speak the stronger word if you like). This same little doctor conducts a small magazine in which there is a department of "answers to correspondents," many of the questions as well as the answers being written by the aforesaid doctor.

In this column some time ago appeared the statement: "No; we cannot recommend the use of Grape-Nuts, for it is nothing but bread with glucose poured over it." Right then he showed his badge as a member of the tribe of Ananias. He may have been a member for some time before, and so he has caused these "lecturers" to descend into the ways of the tribe wherever they go.

When the young lady in New York put the "iron on" to this "teacher" and branded her right we sent \$10.00 to the girl for her pluck and bravery.

Second Pasture.

Editors of "Trade" papers known as grocers' papers.

Remember, we don't put the brand on all, by any means. Only those that require it. These members of the tribe have demanded that we carry advertising in their papers, and when we do not consider it advisable they institute a campaign of vituperation and slander, printing from time to time manufactured slurs on Postum or Grape-Nuts. When they go far enough we set our legal force at work and hale them to the judge to answer. If the pace has been hot enough to throw some of these "cattle" over on their backs, feet tied and "bellowing," do you think we should be blamed? They gambol around with tails held high and jump stiff-legged with a very "cocky" air while they have full range, but when the rope is thrown over them "it's different."

Should we untie them because they bleat soft and low? Or should we put the iron on, so that people will know the brand?

Let's keep them in this pasture, anyhow.

Third Pasture.

Now we come to a frisky lot, the "Labor Union" editors. You know down in Texas a weed called "Loco" is sometimes eaten by a steer and produces a derangement of the brain that makes the steer "batty" or crazy. Many of these editors are "Locoed" from hate of any one who will not instantly obey the "demands" of a labor union, and it is the universal habit of such writers to go straight into a system of personal vilification, manufacturing any sort of falsehood through which to vent their spleen. We assert that the common citizen has a right to live and breathe air without asking permission of the labor trust, and this has brought down on us the hate of these editors. When they go far enough with their libels, is it harsh for us to get judgment against them, and have our lawyers watch for a chance to attach money due them from others? (For they are usually irresponsible.)

Keep your eye out for the "Locoed" editor.

Now let all these choice specimens take notice:

We will deposit one thousand or fifty thousand dollars to be covered by a like amount from them, or any one of them, and if there was ever one ounce of old bread or any other ingredient different than our selected wheat and barley with a little salt and yeast used in the making of Grape-Nuts, we will lose the money.

Our pure-food factories are open at all times to visitors, and thousands pass through each month, inspecting every department and every process. Our factories are so clean that one could, with good relish, eat a meal from the floors.

The work people, both men and women, are of the highest grade in the State of Michigan, and, according to the State labor reports, are the highest paid in the State for similar work.

Let us tell you exactly what you will see when you inspect the manufacture of Grape-Nuts. You will find tremendous elevators containing the choicest wheat and barley possible to buy. These grains are carried through long conveyors to grinding-mills, and there converted into flour. Then the machines make selection of the proper quantities of this flour in the proper proportion, and these parts are blended into a general flour which passes over to the big dough-mixing machine; there, water, salt, and a little yeast are added, and the dough kneaded the proper length of time.

Remember that previous to the barley having been ground it was passed through about one hundred hours of soaking in water, then placed on warm floors and slightly sprouted, developing the diastase in the barley, which changes the starch in the grain into a form of sugar.

Now, after we have passed it into dough and it has been kneaded long enough, it is moulded by machinery into loaves about 18 inches long and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. It is put into this shape for convenience in second cooking.

These great loaves are sliced by machinery and the slices placed on wire trays; these trays, in turn, placed on great steel trucks, and rolled into the secondary ovens, each perhaps 75 or 80 feet long. There the food is subjected to a long, low heat, and the starch, which has not been heretofore transformed, is turned into a form of sugar generally known as Post Sugar. It can be seen glistening on the granules of Grape-Nuts, if held toward the light, and this sugar is not poured over or put on the food, as these prevaricators ignorantly assert. On the contrary, the sugar exudes from the interior of each little granule during the process of manufacture, and reminds one of the little white particles of sugar that come out on the end of a hickory log after it has been sawed off and allowed to stand for a length of time.

This Post Sugar is the most digestible food known for human use. It is so perfect in its adaptability

that mothers with very young infants will pour a little warm milk over two or three spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, thus washing the sugar off from the granules and carrying it with the milk to the bottom of the dish. Then this milk charged with Post Sugar is fed to the infants, producing the most satisfactory results, for the baby has food that it can digest quickly and will go off to sleep well fed and contented.

When baby gets two or three months old it is the custom of some mothers to allow the Grape-Nuts to soak in the milk a little longer and become mushy, whereupon a little of the food can be fed in addition to the milk containing the washed off sugar.

It is by no means manufactured for a baby food, but these facts are stated as an illustration of a perfectly digestible food.

It furnishes the energy and strength for the great athletes. It is in common use by physicians in their own families and among their patients, and can be seen on the table of every first-class college in the land.

We quote from the *London Lancet* analysis as follows:

"The basis of nomenclature of this preparation is evidently an American pleasantry, since 'Grape-Nuts' is derived solely from cereals. The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereal. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in cold water. The soluble part contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. In appearance 'Grape-Nuts' resembles fried bread-crumbs. The grains are brown and crisp, with a pleasant taste not unlike slightly burnt malt. According to our analysis the following is the composition of 'Grape-Nuts': Moisture, 6.02 per cent.; mineral matter, 2.01 per cent.; fat, 1.60 per cent.; proteids, 15.00 per cent.; soluble carbohydrates, etc., 49.40 per cent.; and unaltered carbohydrates (insoluble), 25.97 per cent. The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of proteid, mineral matters, and soluble carbohydrates per cent. The mineral matter was rich in phosphoric acid. 'Grape-Nuts' is described as a brain and nerve food, whatever that may be. Our analysis, at any rate, shows that it is a nutritive of a high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in very satisfactory and rich proportion and in an easily assimilable state."

An analysis made by the *Canadian Government* some time ago shows that Grape-Nuts contains nearly ten times the digestible elements contained in ordinary cereals and foods, and nearly twice the amount contained in any other food analyzed.

The analysis is familiar to practically every successful physician in America and London.

We print this statement in order that the public may know the exact facts upon which we stake our honor, and will back it with any amount of money that any person or corporation will put up.

We propose to follow some of these choice specimens of the tribe of Ananias.

When you hear a cooking-school teacher or any other person assert that either Postum or Grape-Nuts are made of any other ingredients than those printed on the package, and as we say they are made, send us the name and address, also names of two or three witnesses, and if the evidence is clear enough to get a judgment we will right that wrong quickly.

Our business has always been conducted on as high a grade of human intelligence as we are capable of, and we propose to clear the deck of these prevaricators and liars whenever and wherever they can be found.

Attention is again called to the general and broad invitation to visitors to go through our works, where they will be shown the most minute process and device in order that they may understand how pure and clean and wholesome Grape-Nuts and Postum are.

There is an old saying among business men that there is some chance to train a fool, but there is no room for a liar, for you never can tell where you are, and we hereby serve notice on all the members of this ancient tribe of Ananias that they may follow their calling in other lines, but when they put forth their lies about Grape-Nuts and Postum, we propose to give them an opportunity to answer to the proper authorities.

The New York girl wisely said that if a person would lie about one item, it brands the whole discourse as absolutely unreliable.

Keep your iron ready and brand these "mavericks" whenever you find them running loose.

"There's a Reason" for
GRAPE-NUTS and POSTUM

LESSENING THE DANGER OF THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

An Important New Invention Involving the Use, in Many Ways, of Gold, Silver, and Copper

By HENRY SHEDD BEARDSLEY



DR. Z. F. VAUGHN.

AN INVENTION that is by far the most important recent step in the art of surgery has just been perfected in Los Angeles. The direct result of this discovery, when it has come into general use, will be to greatly reduce the danger of death from blood poisoning as the result of operations on the body with the surgeon's knife. Dr. Z. F. Vaughn, well known in medical and scientific circles, has perfected a process for tempering to the hardness of steel the ductile metals, gold, silver, and copper. This is a process that has been sought for centuries and has been called one of the lost arts. Already Dr. Vaughn is manufacturing a large number of gold-bladed

scalpels, probes, hypodermic and suture needles, and other surgical instruments. These are replacing similar articles of steel.

The ductile metals are those which are dense and flexible. The sharp edge of a gold blade is almost perfectly smooth; that of steel, no matter how fine the edge, is rough and saw-like. Because it is porous, the steel blade has never made a perfect surgical instrument. In the meshes of that metal (if the expression is correct) may be hidden the infinitesimal germs of a virulent disease, or there may be a rust spot so tiny that it could not be discerned by the surgeon, but which might be sufficient to seriously poison the tissues in which the knife makes a wound, resulting in blood poisoning that would cause death. In gold, being dense, this danger does not exist, and gold does not rust. Besides, the gold blade divides evenly the flesh or tissue which it cuts; the steel blade really saws or tears its way through. Therefore, even when there is no infection, the wound made with a steel instrument does not heal nearly so readily as that made with gold. Another feature of the gold blade is that the wound which it makes leaves no scar. This is especially important in facial operations. It is very frequently the case that upon the prompt healing of a wound made in a dangerous surgical operation hangs the fate of the patient. Rapid mending means recovery. A sore, slowly-healing wound, even where there is no extensive blood poisoning, may exhaust the faint vitality of the afflicted one and cause his death. Within the last year, in the hospitals of Los Angeles, according to Dr. Vaughn, three fatalities are directly traceable to infection from steel instruments used in surgical operations. The vast and vital importance of the invention is apparent.

A steel hypodermic needle is never inserted without leaving a permanent blue speck in the skin of the patient, probably because of the, perhaps, very small quantity of impurity—rust or otherwise—which it contains. The gold needle invariably leaves no mark whatever. Appreciating these facts, efforts, in which surgeons particularly have been interested, have been made for years to contrive a process for hardening gold so that it could be used for the blades of the in-

struments of surgery of all kinds. This is just what Dr. Vaughn has accomplished after eighteen years of experimenting and research. His method consists of the employment of heat and chemicals; but the tempering process does not make an alloy of the precious metal. Pure gold tempered by this process remains pure; but the surgical instruments which Dr. Vaughn is now manufacturing, and which are beginning to be used extensively in hospitals and by practicing physicians and surgeons, are of fourteen karats fineness, these being as efficient, but not as costly, as instruments of the purest grade of the metal. Aside from its use in surgery, which is the feature of this new invention which appeals first, the perfection of Dr. Vaughn's process is of world-wide importance in many branches. It will probably work a revolution in many avenues of practical mechanics and make the name of its inventor as famous as that of Tesla or Edison.

The fault of pure gold for practical uses has always been its softness. The discovery of the process of



VAUGHN LABORATORY IN LOS ANGELES WHERE THE PRECIOUS METALS ARE TEMPERED.

making the precious metal brittle like steel, without reducing its purity, opens a vast new field for its use. The demand for gold in surgery is felt by practically every physician and hospital in the world. Orders have reached Dr. Vaughn from Europe. The board of directors of the German Hospital, one of the largest in San Francisco, made a requisition for twenty sets of gold-bladed surgical instruments from the Vaughn factory. Among the many other uses of tempered pure gold may be enumerated watch-cases, gold pens, settings and mountings for diamonds and other precious stones in rings, etc., and all other kinds of jewelry manufacture.

Because of the many advantages which it is known tempered copper would possess over steel, the process of hardening the brown metal has been the object of metallurgists for centuries, the efforts becoming more eager with the increasing use of machinery. Steel has two great faults—its readiness to rust and its sudden breaking, which comes without warning, as the result of crystallization, when, it is said, the "life" is gone out of it. Steel is also, at fault whenever there is intense friction, causing heat. Therefore the in-

roduction of tempered copper is an event of mighty import in the industry of machinery. In journal bearings, particularly, tempered copper will soon be the successor of babbitt metal.

The brown metal, which does not rust, will be particularly useful on or adjoining the sea. To replace and renew their immense and complex steel fighting machines is now a source of enormous expense to the navies of the world. The substitution of tempered copper will be practically a necessity. Copper will also replace brass in the manufacture of all castings where a wearing surface is exposed.

Probably the most extensive use of tempered silver will be in the manufacture of solid-silver cutlery. The invention makes possible a solid-silver knife with a keener cutting edge than steel. Unlike many inventors, Dr. Vaughn is determined to benefit personally to the fullest possible extent by the important discovery he has made. He realizes that he is to be the founder of a great new industry. Like Edison, he does not propose to allow another man to reap all the benefits of his study and unremitting toil. Dr. Vaughn will erect a factory large enough to supply at first the many demands which come to him for tempered gold surgical instruments. His experimental laboratory has already been enlarged to the proportions of a small factory, but he is unable to begin to furnish to physicians and hospitals the implements they have ordered. In this branch of the application of the invention alone there is work to keep a large factory running several months.

Dr. Vaughn has plans not only for the turning out of large quantities of appliances for employment in surgery and the other uses to which tempered gold may be put, but for manufacturing silver cutlery, copper castings, etc., on an ever-enlarging scale. The inventor has put the matter of getting funds for the equipment of his factories in the hands of a prominent bond and stock house, the General Securities Company, of the Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles. This company is receiving already many inquiries and subscriptions from those who seek to take a financial interest in the Tempered Ductile Metals Company, which is the organization headed by the inventor to manufacture and sell the products of the application of his invention. What the terms and details are and how long the offer will remain open may be learned by sending a letter to the General Securities Company.

Hitherto little has appeared in print concerning the perfection of the Vaughn process. Considerable attention was attracted, however, by the investigation and indorsement made by Dr. Julius Koebig, Ph.D., Chem. E., of Los Angeles, one of the most prominent chemists in the United States. Dr. Koebig described the processes in the Vaughn laboratory and the uses of tempered gold, silver, and copper, and concluded by saying: "As far as my tests have gone I consider that the product of Dr. Vaughn's process for 'tempering' gold, silver, and copper fully sustains all the claims which he puts forth."

Besides, many physicians, particularly in California, have for some time been using these tempered gold instruments, this experience showing their superiority over instruments of steel.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THERE IS NO question that uneasiness is felt in Wall Street over the prolonged continuance of tight money. Nineteen per cent. money in April was hardly anticipated. Financial writers, for the most part, were all wrong last year on the outlook for money. They declared that the wealth of the country was so great, and the accumulation of money in Western and Southern banks so large on account of the general prosperity, that drafts on the New York banks for the moving of the crops in the fall would be lighter than usual, and that there would be only a temporary flurry in the money market lasting possibly for a month or two. Experience proved the total incorrectness of this judgment. The drafts on the New York banks were quite as heavy as usual, interest rates were abnormally advanced, and the expected ease which was surely anticipated at the beginning of the new year has not yet been realized.

April was generally regarded as the month in which a rise in the market might be anticipated, and an advance

was freely predicted by many financial writers. The month started well enough in Wall Street, and, had money been plentiful and cheap, a stiff upward movement might have been engineered by the strong interests which exercise a predominating influence in Wall Street under normal conditions. Old stagers are not a little troubled by the high rates for money prevailing as late as April, and they call attention to the fact that if the crops are early and abundant the outflow of money from the New York banks to the West and South may begin as soon as August, which is only three or four months distant. This is a very short interval in which to engineer an upward movement in the stock market, and unless a boom gets under way very soon it will be short-lived. I therefore repeat that, until the money-market situation clears up, those who operate in the Street should be careful and not commit themselves too heavily.

The fact that some of the railroads are again resorting to short-term high interest rate notes, instead of an issue of bonds, to secure funds for emergent purposes, as they did in the troublesome times in 1903, is regarded as significant. Syndicates are no longer underwriting heavy loans since the funds of the great life-insurance companies of New York have been put under closer surveillance, and under stricter limitations as to the uses to which they can be applied. There are those who believe that we have not yet begun to feel the results of

the life-insurance reform legislation, and the more careful safeguarding of the enormous surplus accumulations of these powerful financial institutions. A year ago hundreds of millions of dollars were at the disposal of two or three men then controlling the great life companies of New York. They were much sought after to enter into syndicates and underwriting operations which are now rendered impossible. It will be seen that the current of events in Wall Street has been significantly changed. Foreign capital has been sought to replace insurance funds, but foreigners are not in the habit of loaning except on good security. The compulsory unloading of undesirable stocks and bonds by our great insurance companies under the new laws must also be felt before the year is out.

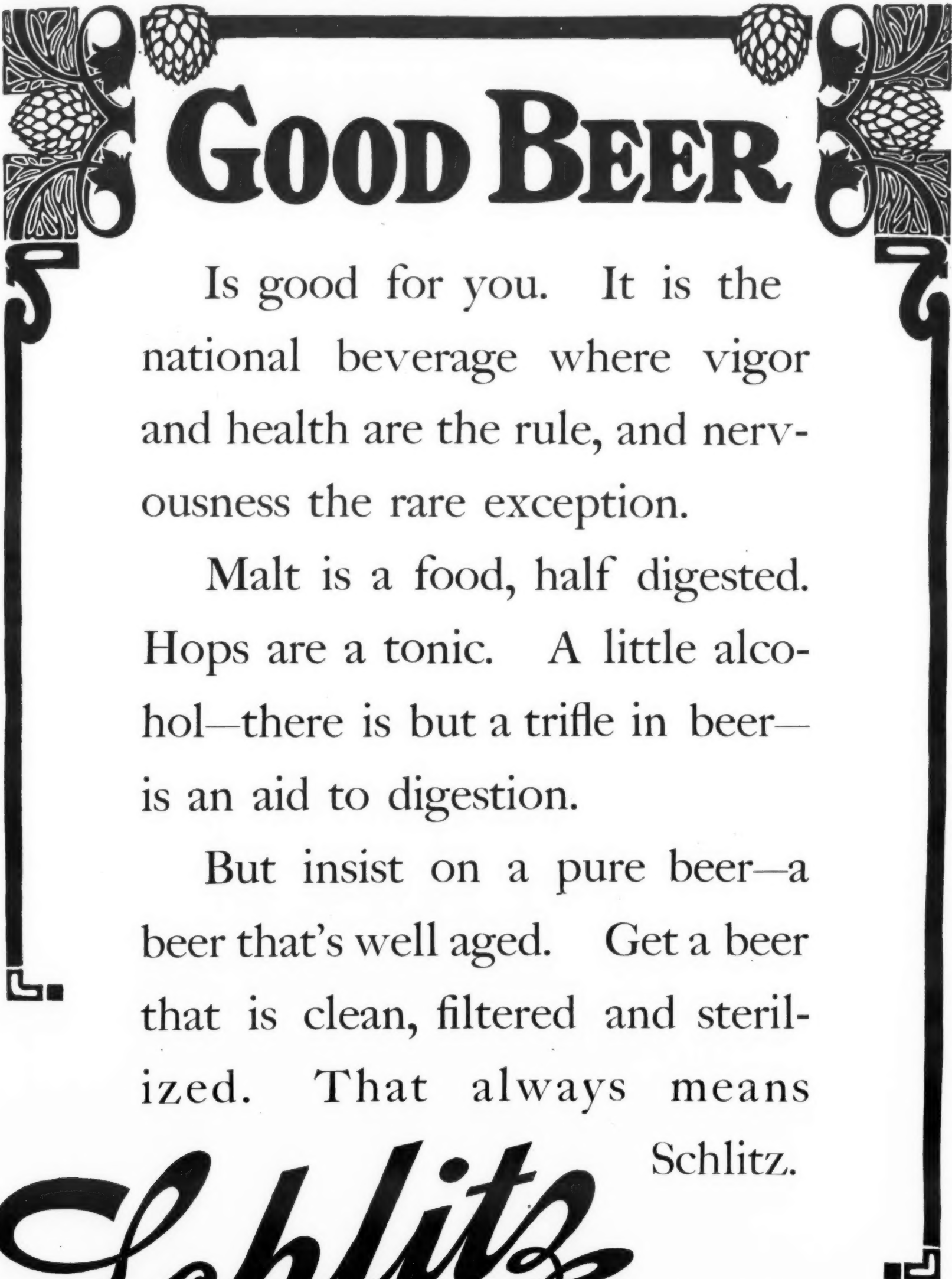
The coal strike may, or may not, be a serious matter. That depends upon how long it continues. So far as the coal roads are concerned, I am inclined to believe that they would rather have a strike in the anthracite fields than to escape it, because, with large stocks of coal on hand, and the maintenance of almost the highest record prices for anthracite, they can go through the summer making a handsome profit, with prospects of still larger profits in fall. Of course, the strike might develop riotous conditions and bloodshed, and precipitate similar troubles among other labor organizations, which would be a serious handicap on the prosperity of the country. But this is not regarded as prob-

able. There are signs that the socialistic upheaval is being checked in certain directions, and that many influential journals are now taking the conservative side with good effect.

The mainspring of the stock market, after all, must be the prosperity of the country, with abundance of money to permit of free speculation by those who delight to operate on margins. There are no marked signs of business depression, though a halting tendency has been manifested in some instances. If these are only incidental to special conditions, and do not become general, and if the outlook for the crops becomes more favorable from month to month, the effort of influential, speculative combinations to put the market up, so that they can dispose of their heavy holdings of certain securities, may succeed. But it will be much harder to do this from the present high level of prices than it was to start the bull movement which culminated last fall. Since that culmination, the decline, while it has been general, has not been so marked and significant as to put many securities on the bargain counter. I still believe that the safest course to pursue is to take a profit on every advance with the hope of buying back on a reaction.

"J." Norwich, Mass.: From what little I learn I do not think favorably of it. "Long Island": It is extremely difficult to obtain information regarding the property, as it is still largely undeveloped, and the reports it makes are very meagre. I have never looked upon it as an investment.

Continued on page 380.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 378.

"T." Chicago: I have endeavored to obtain information about the properties, but absolutely nothing is known about them in Wall Street offices. I doubt if they have much value.

"M." Summerville, N. J.: 1. Nothing beyond what my weekly advices point out. Read them carefully. 2. They are not members of the Stock Exchange, and I can get no rating.

"Investor." Buffalo: An excellent list of convertible bonds, with full information as to their character, price, and income, has been prepared by Spencer Trask & Company, bankers, William and Pine streets, New York, and a copy will be sent you without charge if you will inclose a two-cent stamp and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

J. S. C.: The reduction in working time, affecting 8,000 men in the Pennsylvania Railroad Division shops at Altoona, is one of the evidences of the slackening tendencies of the times. Sometimes there are special reasons for such reactions, reasons of a purely local nature. In this instance, no cause has been assigned. Inquiries in various lines of trade fail to disclose a general let-up in the prosperity of the country, but a reaction is not likely to come all at once.

"R." Middletown, N. Y.: The stock of the Micmac Gold Mining Company has been subject to a good deal of manipulation on the curb, with an evident purpose of making a market for it so as to unload upon the public. I do not advise its purchase until it makes a detailed report and shows precisely what its earnings and prospects are. It would be much better for you to put your money in a bond of a mining company and receive stock for nothing as a bonus. The bond is a lien on the property, while the stock comes secondary.

"S. S." Cleveland: An excellent 6 per cent. investment will be found in the scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, offered by Taylor & Smith, bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 49 Wall Street, New York. This scrip is issued in registered certificates in any amount in multiples of \$10, and will be issued on and after Tuesday, May 1st, next, with accrued interest. On none of these issues of scrip has the company failed to pay 6 per cent. annually, and redeem the same at the expiration of from five to six years. You can get all the information, free of charge, regarding this interesting form of investment by writing to Taylor & Smith, and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

K., Allegheny, Penn.: There is more of a mystery about Butte coalition than one likes to have when he is interested in a security of this character. Nobody seems to know exactly what Heinze properties are going into the combination. The price of stock is far above that at which it was disposed of to insiders, and yet its friends are all advocating its purchase, though this may simply mean that they are desiring to put the price up so that they may unload. North Butte, since its great rise last year, has been pretty steady, and if the promised developments on the property are realized, it is expected to be a good dividend-payer. The capital of Lake Superior and Pittsburgh is quite moderate, and the property, I am told, is doing better and promising excellent returns. It has seemed to me that the cheapest of the copper stocks, from the basis of dividends at present, was Greene Con. Copper.

"Copper." New Orleans: 1. I agree with you that during the past year the largest speculative profits have been made in the copper shares. When you compare the prices of some copper stocks on the Boston Exchange with their low prices in 1905, you realize what an astonishing advance has been made. The greatest money is made in stocks of companies which have not yet disclosed their wealth, and if one can get reliable information regarding these he is lucky. Usually such information is not widely circulated, though there are instances in which, in order to raise capital, the shares of rich but undeveloped mines are openly sold on a low basis. 2. Some of the richest specimens of copper ore shown recently on Wall Street, were the product of the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company, which has a very extensive property in the Sahuarip district, Sonora, Mexico. If experts who are examining this property confirm reports heretofore made it will rank with the best. It has a capitalization of \$5,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which is retained in the treasury. The management includes men of high standing, and its references include the Second National Bank of St. Paul, the Dearborn National Bank, Western Trust and Savings Bank, and First National Bank of Chicago. A small allotment of stocks is being offered, the proceeds to be used to finish the construction of the smelters. This proposition seems to have considerable speculative merit. Detailed information can be obtained from W. S. Barbee, Treasurer, 822 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

Continued on page 381.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 380.

"Scranton": Your broker apparently acted properly in the matter.

"S. St.," New York: I have not observed the appointment, and am able to obtain very little official information.

"L," Belfast, Me.: I do not regard the Great Western Ore Purchasing and Reduction Company of California as a good investment.

"H. M. K.," New York: I am unable to give you the information. A line to the secretary of the Stock Exchange might give you what you seek.

"F.," Scranton, Penn.: I know nothing about the property. The gentleman who saw it commends it highly. Its shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"M.," Hot Springs, Ark.: Mr. Thomas J. Curran, the president of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, has references of the highest character.

"M.," Summerville, N. J.: None of the propositions you refer to is quoted on Wall Street, and I am therefore unable safely to advise you. Considering the advance they have had, they all look high enough for the present.

"X.," Kittery, Me.: I am unable to give you a rating on McKee Bros., and have no recent report of the San Pablo which gives the information you seek. The property has not seemed to have a particularly attractive record.

"B.," New York: 1. I only know that the firm appears to be doing a large business with many customers, and none of them has ever made a complaint. I have no rating that I can give you. 2. All such propositions must be speculative in their nature.

"C. E. M.," Montana: 1. The small capital of East Butte makes it look attractive in view of the rapid development of the mine of which you speak, and the high price of copper. If this high price is maintained you ought to do better. 2. I would not be in a hurry to sell.

"Joseph," Kentucky: 1. Pressed Steel Car is doing very much better, but meeting increasing competition. It is in the hands of a stock-broking crowd. I would leave it alone. 2. I regard Southern Pacific preferred as worthy of attention, because of the excellent returns it makes.

"V.," Glens Falls, N. Y.: I know nothing personally regarding the proposition, but I am told that it adjoins a very valuable and profitable mine, and that its prospects are regarded by expert mining engineers as extremely good. If this be true, I should say that it is a fair speculation.

"Gun," Media, Penn.: 1. Not before the earnings of the summer have been disclosed. This might mean somewhere around October, though, of course, the action must be in the hands of the directors. 2. This was simply a part of the issue provided originally, and is in no sense new stock. 3. I have heard the same report, though, of course, I cannot confirm it.

"Investor," X. Y. Z.: 1. It is said that the Texas Pacific last year did not fully earn the interest on the second income 5s, but that the road is doing much better this year. 2. I see nothing particularly attractive about the bonds at present prices. 3. Unless a man has money enough to sustain a loss, if he speculates he had better stick to safe and sure investments.

"Lake," 1. I understand that it was in the nature of advertising publicity, but the writer insists that his statements were justified by personal examination of the property. I have not seen it. 2. The Mogollon. It has a good record of work accomplished, and has some prominent and conservative men among its stock and bond holders. The stock at one time sold over par. 3. Many other excellent bonds have declined in price recently. Investors have been disposing of bonds to put out their money at prevailing high rates of interest in Wall Street. 4. So far as interest returns are concerned, the change would be profitable. I regard both bonds as very good.

"S.," New York: 1. Compared with other bonds of their character, American Ice 6s, which really represent a preferred stock, are not selling too high. As the issue is less than \$3,000,000, it requires only \$180,000 to meet annual interest charges. The bond market recently has been weak, no doubt because the high rates for money have led investors to dispose of their bonds. Speculation is now rather in the stock than in the bonds, on an expectation of dividends. 2. Granby sold last year as low as 5, and is now selling at more than twice that figure. Greene has had nothing like such an advance, and is regarded as a far more valuable property because of the higher grade of the ore. The cost of making copper has been larger to the Greene Company, but is being reduced. 3. I know of no such publication. 4. Mining stocks never offer as strong an inducement for conservative speculation as railroad properties, because mining is more uncertain. Every pound of copper or ounce of gold or silver taken from a mine leaves just so much less remaining. A railroad's business, with the growth of the country, is constantly expanding.

"E. B.," New York: 1. Those who claim to know have said all along that the next dividend on Amalgamated would be on an 8 per cent. basis. No official announcement can be secured at this writing. 2. For a non-dividend-paying stock, B. R. T. seems to be altogether too high. The way in which the bonded debt has piled up has attracted attention. Some have believed that the betterment in the reports of the concern are due to clever book-keeping methods as much as to anything else. With the completion of the proposed subways, and the opposition of the municipal authorities which has recently developed, B. R. T. may have harder work to pay dividends than was expected. The property requires a large expenditure of money to put it in good condition, but it has a very profitable territory and valuable franchises, and on these future values have been predicated. There is no special reason for its advance this month unless under pool manipulation. 3. National Lead, like Smelters, is in the hands of shrewd and selfish manipulators. What they will do with it no one outside of the ring can safely predict. 4. If Col. Fuel and Iron goes higher it will not be upon the merits of the property, but because eminent financiers who have been loaded up with it are seeking to make a market for it, as they have been making a market for other stocks of late. I cannot see hope of a decided bull movement until the stringency in the money market is relieved. 5. There is some reason for expecting higher prices for Union Pacific. Its earnings are far beyond dividend requirements, and its accumulated surplus will justify the cutting of a melon some day, perhaps in the not distant future. 6. Those who have been anxiously waiting for some excuse on which to advance prices are already beginning to proclaim unusually bright crop prospects to help the movement along. This is their strong card. Recent statements that the winter wheat crop would be a record-breaker have nothing to justify them excepting a desire to aid those who are vigorously seeking to start another bull movement at a most inopportune time. The danger of expanding the credit of our financial institutions, when money has commanded the highest figure it has reached in April in thirty years, need hardly be pointed out. 7. There is nothing in the condition of the trade itself to warrant an advance in International Paper. Competition is more vigorous and prices are lower. Rumors of an upward movement have been current for six months.

NEW YORK, April 12th, 1906. JASPER

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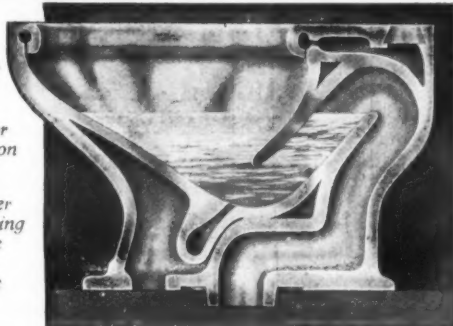
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Cotton for Italy.

CONSUL SMITH, of Leghorn, reports the continued growth of cotton spinning in Italy. This has led to a largely increased demand for cotton. He writes: "With the growth of the cotton-spinning industry in Italy during the past five years the demand for the raw material has steadily kept pace. In 1904 the importations of raw cotton, on a basis of four and a half bales, of 500 pounds each per metric ton, amounted to about 700,000 bales, of which about two-thirds was shipped from the United States. In this district the cotton-spinning industry has materially increased in the last few years, and at least one other mill of 20,000 spindles is now projected and soon to be erected in this city. No cotton reaches this port direct, most of the supply being purchased through Genoese middlemen. It would appear that as this port has direct steamer connection with New York and New Orleans, there would be a saving in freight and handling by making shipments of cotton intended for mills in Tuscany directly through Leghorn. The idea was suggested to me by Mr. Giampaoli Bacci, of No. 14 Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, of this city, who wishes to be placed in communication with cotton-exporting firms in New York and elsewhere, with a view to acting as their agent."

Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1905 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

A WEAKER or more superficial argument against the recommendation of the Armstrong committee, in favor of abolishing the heavy commissions heretofore paid to agents, could hardly be imagined than that offered by the representative of the agents in the insurance hearing at Albany, namely, that it "would deprive of a means of livelihood thousands of the citizens of this State." It is sufficient to say that the life-insurance business does not exist for the purpose of affording a livelihood to any class of citizens. And to say this is to utter no reflection whatever upon insurance agents. To make such a statement as that quoted shows a curiously mistaken conception of the nature and object of the reforms urged by the Armstrong committee. Whether or no the agents shall continue to reap as large a profit as they have hitherto done is a matter of inferior importance to the question whether the life-insurance business shall be so conducted as to make it inure in the largest possible degree to the benefit of the policy-holders.

"O., Fremont, Neb.: 1. There is little choice between the two Western companies. You can do quite as well, and probably better, with the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, Mass., one of the oldest and best companies in New England, or the Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia. Both have among the best records of all the old-line companies. 2. It would be impossible to give a complete history of the Western companies you speak of in the dividend matter. At first their dividends were very generous. Of late they have been smaller, and are no larger than those of other well-managed companies. 3. "R., Middletown, New York: 1. It is impossible for me to understand just what the terms of the policy are without reading them. Whatever the policy provides is your contract with the company. 2. The Prudential stands very high, and you may rely upon it that all its obligations will be carefully fulfilled. 3. Advise you to write directly to the company in reference to the matter, and I am sure that you will have fair treatment. Of course, as your policy is your contract, you can only ask what it calls for. If it makes provision for a settlement such as you suggest, I have no doubt it will be easy to obtain. 4. Milwaukee: If I had paid three premiums on a policy of the character you speak of, or if I had paid only one, I would not think of changing to any other company until I had had a plain talk with the agent of the Equitable. The Equitable, under President Morton's energetic direction, is entering upon a new era of growth and development. Its commanding strength and position ought to enable it to meet competition of any kind, and that seems to be its disposition. The economies and savings, amounting to the enormous sum of \$1,000,000, already effected, the sound financial condition of the company, and its purpose to meet every fair request of its policy-holders, all impress me favorably. I believe that your present policy would be worth more than the new policy, and that, in the end, there would be greater profit in holding on to the former, rather than making a change at this time."

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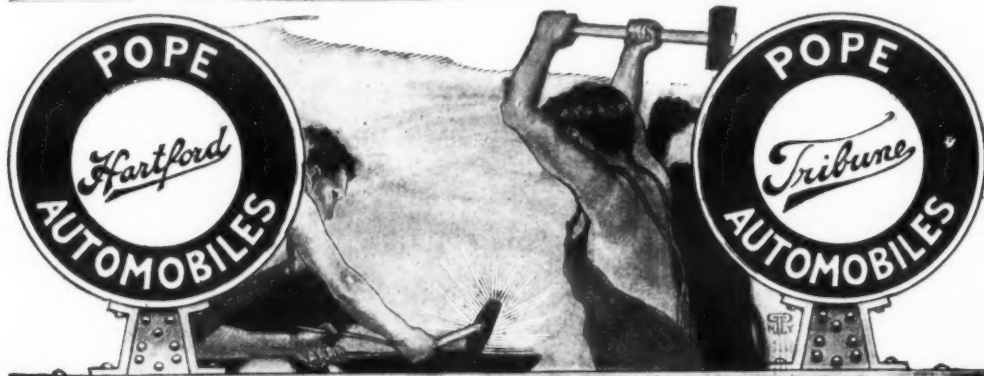
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The Hermit The Austrian Trade.

IN REGARD to the introduction of American goods into Austria, especially in the machinery, agricultural, tool, leather, electric, and sanitary lines, the following rules should be borne in mind: Catalogues, price-lists, and even verbal offers in the English language are useless. The Austrian merchant does not buy goods from a commission merchant in the United States, but prefers to order them direct from the manufacturers. Austria and Hungary are manufacturing countries, but do not conform to the American custom of allowing certain business houses the exclusive privilege of selling their entire output.

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